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## *Medieval Paintings from Castle Acre Priory*

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[Read 17th December 1936]

THERE is no need for me here to stress the extraordinary scarcity of surviving panel pictures of undoubted English origin dating from the fourteenth century, in spite of the fact that at the time they must have been produced in enormous quantities. All the greater is, in consequence, the importance which attaches to the notable examples which I have the honour of exhibiting and commenting upon to-night; and that I am able to do so is due, in the first instance, to the privilege extended to me by the owner of the panels, the Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., and H.M. Office of Works; while I owe a further and special debt of gratitude to Mr. F. J. E. Raby, C.B., F.S.A., through whose initiative my attention was first drawn to these panels.

The pictures in question (pl. xxix) have come down to us in very fragmentary condition, and are painted on thick boards, three in number, two of which join up satisfactorily enough for us to deduce that they originally formed part of one and the same composition, while the remaining panel, though evidently a unit belonging to the identical scheme, does not link up with the others. All three boards come from Castle Acre Priory, and were discovered there in recent years, though not all at the same time: the panel on the left of the two belonging together on 19th November 1930<sup>1</sup>, and the two other boards on 25th August 1932. The room in which they were found was the outer parlour, underneath the prior's chapel, in the western range of the

<sup>1</sup> This was exhibited by Sir Charles Peers at the Society of Antiquaries, 3 December 1931; see *Antiq. Journ.* xii (1932), 209.

buildings: they were used as part of the panelling of the wall when this portion of the buildings was occupied as a dwelling-house. The painted side, in each case, was uppermost, clearly indicating that they had been discarded as decorative panels and re-used for structural purposes. The panel found in 1930 was built into the twelfth-century door in the west wall, and the two other boards into the window-head in the north wall.

In view of the very rough usage which the panels have thus experienced, the condition of the painted surface is, on the whole, surprisingly good; while naturally much has perished, there are considerable portions that are almost intact. As to technique, every indication points to the medium having been linseed oil—a vehicle frequently used in England as far back as the thirteenth century, as we know for certain from the contemporary records of pictorial work done.

As to the main scheme of decoration, it evidently provided for a series of figure subjects, about half life-size, in an architectural setting, exhibiting at the top broad, straight-lined friezes, with cusplings, running obliquely. These friezes contain, between bands painted with scroll-work, a sequence of motifs which have a decidedly heraldic look, although in the view of the Rev. E. E. Dorling, F.S.A., who has kindly given me the benefit of his opinion on this and on various other points, the only device among these that lends itself to a definite interpretation is the two gold crosslets fitchy, on dark blue or black, on the left at the top of the single panel. The real founder of Castle Acre was, I may here recall, William de Warenne, second Earl of Surrey, son of the William de Warenne who came over to England with the Conqueror; and arising from this Warenne connexion, the arms of the priory were—*Argent, a cross chequy or and azure (the Warenne checkers) between twelve crosslets fitchy sable*. It will be noticed that in the case of the crosses occurring on our single panel the tinctures are different; but nevertheless, I cannot but imagine that we here have a link with the Castle Acre arms. A little further down on the single panel there are some remains of lettering—a monogram 'MR', which recalls for that matter the one which occurs in one of the seals of Castle Acre Priory,<sup>1</sup> which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; then an 'M' and a third letter somewhat indistinct—possibly a 'P' or an 'E'.

In order to attempt an interpretation of the subject it is essential that we should arrive at as clear a perception as possible of the elements of the composition which are still decipherable

<sup>1</sup> *Catalogue of Seals . . . in the British Museum*, i (1887), no. 2886.



Panel paintings found at Castle Acre Priory. English, *c.* 1320



The Legend of St. Eustace. Wall painting, *c.* 1480, in the  
north choir aisle, Canterbury Cathedral

*(From a water-colour drawing by Professor E. W. Tristram)*



on the panels. In the single panel (measuring  $49\frac{1}{2}$  by  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches)<sup>1</sup> we have then on the left some forms suggestive of large stylized trees; then, on the right, the fragment of a figure on horseback, charging towards the right, the left hand of the horseman being raised high, his left leg, with a rowelled spur, in a triangular stirrup, being visible over the white horse's tail.<sup>2</sup> A red cloak, lined with white, falls over the horseman's arm in a red sleeve. That, I submit, is all that can be made out on the single panel. In that portion of the entire series which is to be seen on the two panels that link up there is, without any indication of locality, on the left the figure of a woman turned to the left in the act of salutation, with both hands raised, though at different levels; the major part of this figure occurs on the panel first found, which measures  $52\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. Next to the woman, and seen on the third panel ( $37$  by  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in.), stand two children, in long white cloaks, holding one another by the hand, and the younger one taking hold of the woman's cloak, the colour of which, now much faded, is red.

There is here, it will be agreed, not a great deal to go upon for the interpretation of the subject; but having considered several alternative explanations, which it would take me too long first to set out and then to demolish, I have arrived at the conclusion that it may be claimed with reasonable probability that we have here the fragments of a rendering of the legend of St. Eustace.<sup>3</sup> I owe the suggestion of this theory to Mr. Francis Wormald, F.S.A., who pointed out to me that the unusual feature of the presence of the two children with the woman fitted the legend of that saint; and in working out the clue thus supplied, the proofs in favour of such an interpretation have, I feel, multiplied.

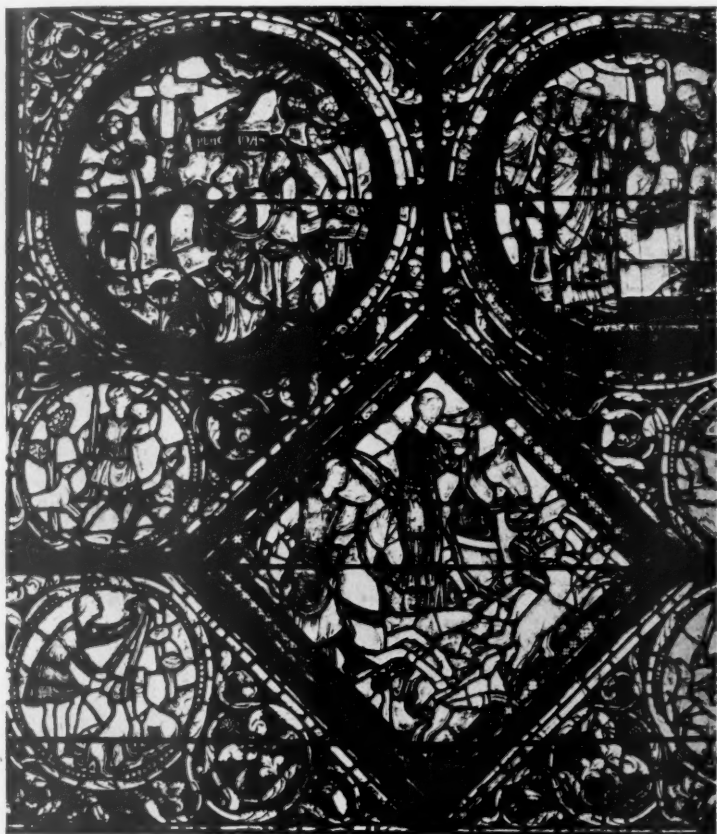
The legend of St. Eustace makes, as I need hardly recall, a long story of extraordinary adventure; and it was no stranger to English medieval iconography. In proof of this there is the large late fifteenth-century wall-painting in the north choir aisle of Canterbury Cathedral which, by kind permission, I am enabled to reproduce from a water-colour drawing by Professor

<sup>1</sup> In view of the irregular shape of the panels, the measurements here given can only approximately indicate the maximum length and width.

<sup>2</sup> The presence of the stirrup makes it, I think, clear beyond doubt that the figure is riding this horse, in spite of the curious angle of the foot.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Charles Peers's suggested interpretation of the scene on the right as an Annunciation was made (*loc. cit.*) at a time when only part of the figure of the woman was available. Now that we can see that she is accompanied by two children, it becomes abundantly clear that she cannot be meant for the Virgin Annunciate.

E. W. Tristram (pl. xxx). Here the whole of the legend is set out in detail, beginning with the episode of St. Eustace's hunt, which takes place in a wood indicated by stylized trees; on the right is the stag with the image of the crucified Christ between his horns; on the left is St. Eustace, kneeling on the ground by his horse. After this experience, St. Eustace returned to his wife and two children, and thereupon they were all baptized: this incident is here indicated by the presence of the entire family, kneeling, next to the episode of the hunt: the arm of a priest, emerging from the right, performs the rite of baptism. The remainder of the elaborate picture chronicle at Canterbury does not concern us in the present connexion; but we may usefully turn for a moment to a much earlier rendering of the legend, namely that which occurs in one of the thirteenth-century stained-glass windows at Chartres (pl. xxxi). This is of particular interest through showing the episode during the stag-hunt in two successive stages—first, a spirited rendering of the hunt itself, with St. Eustace and one of his retainers on horseback, surrounded by the hounds; and secondly, the scene with St. Eustace having dismounted and kneeling before the stag. In Pisanello's well-known picture in the National Gallery, painted about 1430, the two scenes at Chartres are, as it were, telescoped into one: the saint is still on horseback, but his attitude is that of reverence, if not of adoration. Finally, there are in the remarkable series of bas-reliefs in ivory illustrating the legend of St. Eustace, which occur on the thirteenth-century camp-stool throne (*faldistorium*) of the abbess of Nonnberg at Salzburg, two scenes which are of peculiar interest in the present connexion (pl. xxxii). On the one we have the episode of the hunt, rendered again with great spirit; and then we have the return of St. Eustace from the hunt, being met by his wife at the door of his house, where, I suppose, his two children are to be identified among the seven inmates that are shown sleeping. The scene of the Adoration of the Crucifix in the stag's horns is not here shown. Bearing in mind more particularly this rendering, I venture to suggest that in the Castle Acre panels we have, first a fragment of St. Eustace's hunt, in the wood indicated by the stylized trees—whether the scheme provided for two scenes as at Chartres or for one as at Nonnberg; and on the right a fragment of the scene of St. Eustace's return to his wife and two children. It all fits in remarkably well, I think; and I should once again like to thank Mr. Wormald, whose quickness of perception put me on what I feel was the right track. Interpreters of subjects in Medieval art will, however, do well to remember



Details of the St. Eustace Window, Chartres Cathedral (13th century)



Ivory bas-reliefs from the *faldistorium* (13th century)  
Convent of Nonnberg, Salzburg

the mishap which befell the archaeologist who interpreted an ivory bas-relief as representing the story of the Emperor Julian, whereas in reality it illustrates one of the Psalms. I am therefore quite prepared to find that there exists some other explanation which fits the Castle Acre panels even better, and if so shall welcome its being formulated.

Why St. Eustace should be represented at Castle Acre is a question which I cannot answer. He was not the Patron Saint



FIG. 1. The combat of Richard Cœur-de-Lion and Saladin. Inlaid tile, c. 1250

(Reconstructed by Miss Eva Dormer from finds at Clarendon Palace)

of the priory, which, as already mentioned, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the great Cluniac Priory at Lewes, of which Castle Acre was an offshoot, was dedicated to St. Pancras. Here, then, there remains a problem.<sup>1</sup>

The question of the date of these panels next demands consideration. In this connexion we have, to begin with, some external facts to go by. The character of the lettering suggests the beginning of the fourteenth century; the rowelled spur of the horseman is not out of harmony with such a date, since prick spurs went out of fashion in the last years of the thirteenth century; and as for the triangular stirrup, it is of a very early type, the pattern being indeed of the twelfth century and lasting for a century and a half. So much for details of costume. As regards the style of the paintings, I certainly would not say it took us late into the fourteenth century. Indeed, in certain details there is a definite lingering on of thirteenth-century tradition: the treatment of the horse's hind legs and twisted tail quite agree with the convention seen in the mid-thirteenth-

<sup>1</sup> In this connexion it should perhaps be noted that the only instance of a *Vision of St. Eustace* occurring on a Norfolk painted screen is supplied by the fifteenth-century screen at Litcham, a few miles from Castle Acre (see the *Eastern Evening News*, 23rd January 1937). The scene occurs also on one of the fifteenth-century bosses in the cloisters of Norwich Cathedral (M. R. James, *The Sculptured Bosses in the Cloisters of Norwich Cathedral*, 1911, pl. xi, 1).

century inlaid tiles, showing the combat of Richard Cœur-de-Lion and Saladin, of which I am here reproducing a specimen supplied by the excavations of Clarendon Palace (fig. 1). Material for comparison is very scanty when it is a matter of panel pictures; but there do exist, at any rate, the Thornham Parva retable<sup>1</sup> and the altar frontal in the Musée de Cluny,<sup>2</sup> both dating from about 1320; and in comparison with these it can hardly be contended that the Castle Acre panels are more advanced. Of earlier work there is the Faaberg panel picture of St. Peter at Oslo,<sup>3</sup> which has been claimed, not unconvincingly, as a work of the school of St. Albans of about 1250: the treatment of drapery here is not so very far distant from that of the figures of children in the Castle Acre panels. All things considered, I submit we cannot put the Castle Acre panels much later than 1320; and perhaps they might be put a good deal earlier in the century. The analogies of style supplied by illuminated manuscripts point, I think, to the same conclusion.

If such an early fourteenth-century date be accepted for these panels, the question of their original destination becomes one of peculiar interest. It is natural to suggest, on first seeing them, that they may have formed part of a choir screen, but their early date is rather against such a suggestion; nor do I think there are instances of choir screens painted with one continuous story. I am wondering whether they might not be remains of wainscotings with paintings such as we find mentioned in the records of Henry III, for example, and such as the painted figures of kings, of late fifteenth-century date, in the possession of this Society must have been.<sup>4</sup>

Of the artistic quality of the Castle Acre paintings I think it is possible, even in their present fragmentary condition, to speak in terms of high praise. The artist, clearly, was capable of very powerful dramatic expression; there is great effectiveness of silhouetting, gesture, and movement, and where the picture surface is intact—as, for instance, in the portion which comprises the figure on horseback—one is struck by the very real mastery of painting. Take further into consideration the extraordinary scarcity of fourteenth-century panel pictures to which I referred in my introductory remarks, and also the fact that

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced in *Burlington Mag.* lxxiii (September 1933), 98, 101.

<sup>2</sup> Reproduced in Borenius and Tristram, *English Medieval Painting* (Florence, 1926), pl. 45.

<sup>3</sup> Reproduced in Borenius and Tristram, *op. cit.*, pl. 26.

<sup>4</sup> The wood of the panels being pinewood, the interesting technical point arises whether we here have authentic surviving examples of the *bordos de Norwagia*, to which reference is frequently made in English medieval records.

the subject-matter takes us well beyond the commonplaces of devotional design, and I think it will be agreed that the Castle Acre panels must be ranked among the most important accessions by which the material available for the study of English medieval painting has been enriched for some considerable time.



## *Excavations at Julliberrie's Grave, Chilham, Kent*

By R. F. JESSUP, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Kent

THE re-excavation of this well-known barrow was undertaken at the suggestion and cost of Sir Edmund Davis (upon whose estate it is situated) after the recent publication of Dr. R. Austin Freeman's novel, *The Penrose Mystery*, in which it largely figures. With the ready consent of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, the work was carried out in July 1936, and the writer had the assistance either for the whole or part of the time of Miss M. E. Greenwood, Dr. S. Graham Brade-Birks, and Sir Edward Harrison; and our thanks are due to Mr. H. Read Gillett, Sir Edmund Davis's agent, for much valuable help.<sup>1</sup>

Julliberrie's Grave was first recognized as a long barrow by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.<sup>2</sup> It differs, however, in several ways from the characteristic long barrows, and the present examination was designed more particularly to investigate the structure of the mound, to recover if possible some direct evidence of its age, and to locate the surrounding quarry ditch which was completely invisible. The monument is situated just over half a mile SE. of Chilham Church on a shoulder of downland flanking the eastern bank of the River Stour at a height of 130 ft. O.D.<sup>3</sup> (fig. 1). The river at this point bends north-eastward, following the line of the hills on its way to Canterbury, and the existence of fresh-water springs, an easy ford, and a tract of open downland were the chief natural advantages which might have attracted early settlers. Although the lower reaches of the Stour found favour among the Beaker folk, the main valley and the upper reaches were almost neglected until Iron Age farmers settled there, cultivating the extensive lynchet-field systems which are still to be seen in Godmersham Park and around the village of Wye. Apart from Julliberrie's Grave, there are practically no traces of Neolithic settlement,<sup>4</sup> and that monument

<sup>1</sup> A contour plan of the barrow is in course of preparation by the Surveying Department of the South Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, but through unavoidable circumstances its publication must be delayed.

<sup>2</sup> *O.S. Professional Papers*, N.S., no. 8 (1924).

<sup>3</sup> Map references: Kent, 6-in. Sheet 45 S.E., 1-in. popular edition Sheet 116, J. 13.

<sup>4</sup> But much of the land in East Kent is still park and downland; and the early antiquaries were more concerned with the spoliation of Saxon graves than with flint implements.

itself is right out of the main picture of the long-barrow distribution: upon this consideration also, a fresh examination of it seemed desirable.

The popular history of Julliberrie's Grave, which cannot be traced to an earlier source than Camden, would have it the burial-place of Julius Laberius, one of Caesar's tribunes who

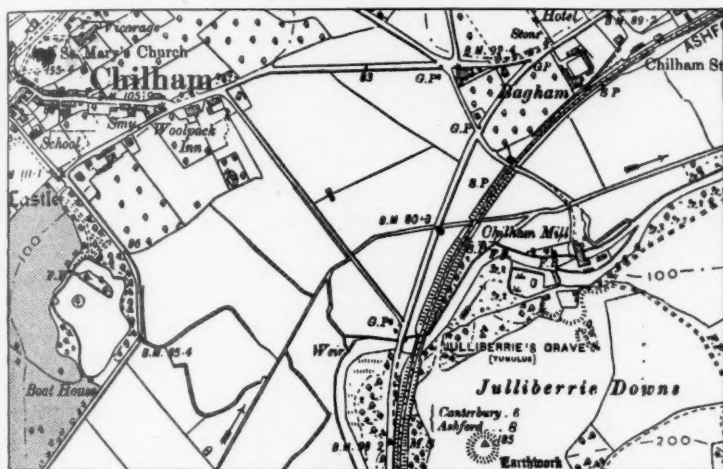


FIG. 1. Map of Chilham and neighbourhood

(Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office)

fell in battle against the Britons during the second invasion in 54 B.C. Camden says of it:<sup>1</sup>

Below this town [Chilham], is a green barrow, said to be the burying-place of one Jul-Laber many ages since; who, some will tell you, was a Giant, others a Witch. For my own part, imagining all along that there might be something of real Antiquity couch'd under that name, I am almost perswaded that Laberius Durus the Tribune, slain by the Britains . . . was buried here; and that from him the Barrow was call'd Jul-Laber.

Lambarde,<sup>2</sup> Richard Kilburne,<sup>3</sup> and Philipott<sup>4</sup> in their turn were 'almost persuaded' by Master Camden, but they make no material additions to the story, and the more cautious Hasted<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Camden, *Britannia*, 2nd ed. i (1722), 238.

<sup>2</sup> W. Lambarde, *Perambulation of Kent* (1576), 305-6.

<sup>3</sup> R. Kilburne, *A Topographie . . . of Kent* (1650), 56.

<sup>4</sup> T. Philipott, *Villare Cantianum* (1659), 117.

<sup>5</sup> E. Hasted, *History of Kent*, Folio Edition, iii (1790), 140 and footnote i.

merely recites the 'vulgar tradition' without actually adopting it. No early forms of the name are known, and modern opinion<sup>1</sup> suggests that the supposed derivation is an antiquarian fancy; and it is not difficult to show that the site of the battle upon which Camden relies for his story was not at Chilham but at Bigberry Rings, four miles away.

Dr. F. W. Hardman and my brother, who have been kind enough to discuss the name at length with me, point out that the *-berrie* ending is obviously derived from the OE. *beorge*, a barrow or artificial hill. The first element, like that of Chilham, may perhaps be a personal name, but even the 'Common People who bear the greatest sway in corrupting of names', as Philipott says, can scarcely perhaps be credited with the making of a change from *Chil* to *Jul*, although the change is not utterly impossible. It might also be thought that the true analogy offered by the neighbouring village name of Chilham would have prevented such a corruption; but after all this speculation one can always turn comfortingly to Mr. Belloc and say (as he said when he sat above the Grave on his journey along the Pilgrim's Way) that here 'is the memorial of something far too old to have a name'.

The tradition of the giant's burial is by no means dead among the country folk of to-day, and more than one man commented to us upon the size of the great Roman giant whose body was so big that 'all this earth was left over because they couldn't get it back in his grave'. Another story is that a hundred horses and a hundred men were buried here after a battle 'just as they were', as there was no room for them in Chilham churchyard, and our discovery of animal bones in the quarry ditch was held to be the natural and to-be-expected corroboration of history. Locally, the barrow is known indiscriminately as 'The Giant's Grave', 'Jullieberrie's', or merely as 'The Grave', and Mr. Read Gillett, who as a boy lived at the neighbouring mill, tells me that he and his brothers were allowed to play anywhere on the wide expanse of the Downs but on 'Jullieberrie's', that being, in the words of his father, just as much a grave as the graves in the churchyard; and it was not until our excavation was well in progress that Mr. Gillett himself climbed on to the mound for the first time. Early in the nineteenth century the then owner was very concerned to preserve the mound from trespassers, and a fence which has since disappeared was set up around it.

<sup>1</sup> For instance, J. K. Wallenburg, *The Place Names of Kent* (Uppsala, 1934), 374.

## EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 125

In its present state (pls. xxxiii, xxxiv) the barrow is a grass-covered mound 144 ft. long, 48 ft. wide at the northern end, 42 ft. wide at the southern end, and 7 ft. in greatest height, the steep face of the northern end being just over 1 ft. higher than the south, which gradually merges with the field. It is orientated  $350^{\circ}$  east of north, i.e. N. by W. and S. by E., so that for all practical purposes it may be said to lie north and south. In all probability the primary burial was at the northern and broader end, which has been cut short by the encroachment of a small chalk-pit, on the extreme edge of which the barrow is now situated. Hasted in 1790 thought that it had probably been reduced 40 ft. or more.<sup>1</sup>

This chalk-pit has not been worked for the past century, and the face of it, which perhaps fell away more often than it was dug,<sup>2</sup> has reached an angle of rest with the consequent growth of protective vegetation, so that the barrow is now no longer in danger of falling.

Along a large part of its western side (pl. xxxiv) the skirt of the mound has been destroyed by ploughing (this is one of the few areas of downland under plough), and the southern end has suffered in the same way, particularly from the last ploughing three years ago.

After the present excavation, several old rabbit-holes were filled in, two thorn-bushes removed to prevent further trouble from their roots, and the northern end of the mound repaired, where constant rain-drips from the overhanging trees had caused wastage.

### EARLY EXPLORATIONS

There are surface traces of two<sup>3</sup> earlier excavations in the mound. At 3 ft. from the north end are faint signs of a cross trench about 4 ft. wide which has subsided but very slightly below the present surface, and about the middle of the mound is a shallow crater just under 5 ft. in diameter; both these depressions are grass-covered and can only be distinguished with ease in the winter months when the grass is short. The first trench was probably dug by one of the Wildman family, who owned the Chilham Castle estate between 1792 and 1861,<sup>4</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> Hasted, *op. cit.*, 140, footnote i. It was then only 4 ft. longer than now.

<sup>2</sup> A heap of the debris on the floor of the pit is cut into by the garden of the present cottage, and probably the primary burial from the barrow is down there as well.

<sup>3</sup> The 'three curious transverse grooves' mentioned by Petrie (*Arch. Cant.* xii (1880), 11) cannot now be identified.

<sup>4</sup> This suggestion I owe to Mr. Charles Hardy, whose family owned the

the second depression may mark the site of an excavation made in 1702 by Lord Weymouth and Mr. Heneage Finch, who was afterwards first Earl of Aylesford, though, as will be seen later, their excavation may have been farther to the north. This excavation, which must surely be the earliest recorded in any British barrow, is mentioned in 1745 by Archdeacon Battely, the antiquarian vicar of Reculver,<sup>1</sup> and described at length in a letter from Finch to Battely dated 1703.<sup>2</sup> The barrow was then more than 180 ft. long (as against the present 144 ft.) and over 40 ft. broad at its widest part.

Finch sunk in the middle of it a 'well' 5 ft. in diameter from which he proceeded to dig a trench 5 ft. wide and 16 ft. long up the long axis of the mound towards its northern (he calls it 'eastern') end.

Our own sections M 1 and M 2 (see plan, pl. xxxiii) cut into an earlier exploration trench which may have been that dug by Finch. His description of the material in the mound agrees closely with our own finding; and incidentally his whole letter is as careful an account as we might expect from one who, Battely assures us, was 'as eminent for his knowledge of antiquity as for his noble birth'.

Finch, then, found a little below the turf a few pieces of large bones which he thought were the bones of a horse buried by a dog. Five feet from the top was a layer 2 ft. thick of 'dark mould soft and damp, like what is found in churchyards when they dig an old grave'; this earth (our 'dark layer') lay in a straight line and contained fragmentary bones—whether of man or beast Finch did not know, pieces of deer-horn, and several teeth which he thought came from a horse. That is all he met with, except a few bones of rabbits or vermin. Under this mould, he dug for a little way into a white chalky earth 'as at the top', and presently came to the rock of chalk. He concludes his letter very gloomily by asking Battely's advice as to future digging and by saying that quite obviously the mound had been a burial-place, but of what people or time he could find no marks; by its great size, many people must have made it, and it was probably the work of an army.

The only other antiquity known to have come from the barrow

estate from 1861 to 1918; it is known that the Wildmans did make a trench right across the mound but its site was never recorded.

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquitates Rutupinae* (Oxford, 1745), abridged English edition, *The Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver* (1774), 109-12.

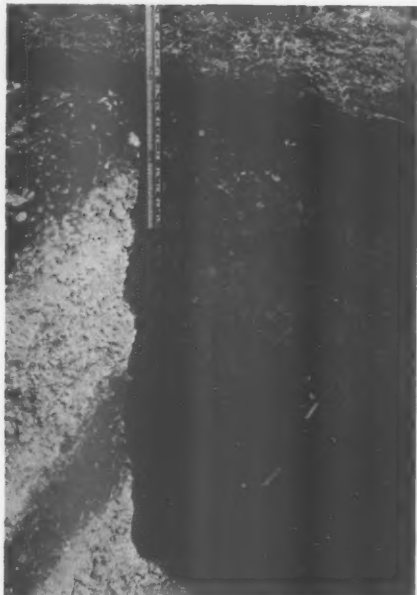
<sup>2</sup> Nichol, *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, iv (1822), 96.



1. Barrow before excavation : western side



2. Barrow before excavation : southern end



1. Cutting M2, showing earlier excavation passing through dark turf-layer into the spread of broken chalk. The bottom of the levelling-staff rests on natural chalk



2. Cuttings M1 and M2. The 'ritual' pit, visible in section, is indicated by the ranging-pole



## EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 127

is a pot containing a hoard of Constantinian coins which was found in a post-hole made for the fence mentioned above. The site lies in the line of the ditch, which doubtless still afforded some shelter even in Roman times.

Three 'prospects' of the barrow in 1722 and just after were published by Stukeley.<sup>1</sup> In one picture the mound has a flat top like a truncated and distorted cone, and in another it appears to have a semi-circular section, but neither of these 'prospects' can be taken very seriously.

## THE MOUND

To investigate the internal structure, two cuttings, M 1 and M 2 (pls. xxxiii, xxxv, xxxvi), were made in the north-west quarter of the mound. It was found that the mound had 'spread' very little, by reason of the good drainage offered by its construction. The surface of the natural chalk appeared at a depth of 6 ft. under the crest of the mound, and it was evident that the whole area had been stripped of surface earth before the barrow was built, as no turf line marked the original surface.<sup>2</sup> On the natural chalk was a large spread of small broken chalk, much of which had become cemented into a solid mass; an exactly similar mass was produced by the action of heavy rain on our dumps of excavated chalk, and it seems that wet weather prevailed when the core of the barrow was being laid down. Next came an irregularly tipped deposit of chalk and dark-brown earth containing masses of decomposed turf of an average thickness of 2 ft., which contained bones of ox and red deer, a dozen primary flakes, and a small core. This surface material had been scraped up from a large surrounding area before the actual building of the mound, and presumably piled up near by until it was required to consolidate the core of broken chalk.

It was succeeded by a large overspread heap of very loosely packed clean chalk which was doubtless obtained from the quarry ditches; it contained only two small primary flakes.

Above the loosely packed chalk was an envelope of earth mixed with rubbly chalk and a large number of flint nodules;<sup>3</sup> it contained a piece of much-worn second-century Samian ware, scraps of Roman pottery, and two primary flakes. The difference between the 'eroded' surface chalk in this deposit and the

<sup>1</sup> *Itinerarium Curiosum*, ii (1724), pl. 54, 56, 57.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. L. V. Grinsell has recently called attention to a similar feature at Fernworthy on Dartmoor (*The Ancient Burial Mounds of England* (1936), 99).

<sup>3</sup> An interesting feature, noted by Dr. Brade-Birks, is the great preponderance of non-local spongy flint.

regular quarried chalk of the loosely packed heap was very noticeable.

The top 6 in. of turf and surface soil contained sheep-bones, half a dozen primary flakes all with cortex and a matt white patina, a flint core which had been used as a pot-boiler, and an old pocket-knife.

The line of an earlier exploration trench (pls. xxxv, 1, and xxxvi), almost certainly that made by Finch, though it is 34 ft. northwards of his 'well', was clearly to be seen in our sections, and in one place a circular hole of some 5 ft. in diameter had been made down through the dark layer into the natural chalk. This trench is not the product of rifling in Roman times, but clearly the result of some sort of scientific excavation.

The whole of this section of the barrow was removed down to undisturbed chalk. The mound was so well held together that there was no need for a revetment, and no trace of any structural work in timber or in stone was found.

#### PIT IN THE MOUND

Sunk into the core of small chalk and extending to, but not into, the undisturbed chalk below was a small pit (pl. xxxv, 2) measuring 2 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. and 1 ft. in maximum depth. It was overlaid by, and filled with, the deposit of chalky brown earth and turf, and along the eastern side nearest to the centre of the mound were laid four large flint nodules. The pit contained a tall 'tea-cosy' core, a convex scraper, two small primary flakes, a minute sherd of pottery, and a bone of a bird. Since it was effectively sealed by the chalky brown earth, the pit must be contemporary with the building of the mound. There was no trace of a wooden post or stone packing in it. It is too small to have contained an adult burial even though the body were tightly flexed, and the complete absence of human bones could only be accounted for by a child's burial. A 'ritual' burial of a human being or of an animal may have sanctified the mound; in any event, the pit was of some ceremonial importance to be marked by large stones.<sup>1</sup>

#### THE DITCH

There is no ditch to be seen on the available air photograph of Julliberrie's Grave, and the only hint of its existence was a slight thickening of the grass visible on the north-western skirt of the

<sup>1</sup> Similar pits have been found under other long barrows, but usually in the original ground-surface, e.g. at Therfield Heath and Giants' Hills, Skendleby.

## EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 129

mound during the winter of 1935. Section M 2 was accordingly extended westward to form section STA and to cut across this suspected line of the ditch.

*Western Side* (pls. xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxvii, xxxviii)

STA. The ditch was separated from the mound by a small levelled platform of chalk (pl. xxxvii, 1), and this platform also extended for an undetermined distance<sup>1</sup> on the other side of the ditch. A sloping berme between the barrow and the ditch, which gave an impression of added height to the monument, is a common feature in long-barrow construction.<sup>2</sup> At Julliberrie's Grave, however, the levelled platform was of slight extent and cannot have added to the apparent height of the mound; it may perhaps be regarded as a degenerate feature of construction.

The ditch as exposed in section STA (pl. xxxvi, section on A-B) was 15 ft. wide<sup>3</sup> and had a rounded bottom, 3 ft. 8 in. in maximum depth. The quick silting (3) of lumpy yellowish chalk yielded 16 primary flakes, and on the very bottom of the ditch was a large ox-tooth, while the main silting of earthy chalk (2) produced a heavy 'tea-cosy' core, a few primary flakes, and, at the very top, Iron Age pottery. An inch under the turf was a rusted iron belt-buckle, possibly of Saxon date, and the turf layer contained worn sherds of Iron Age pottery dating between 50 B.C.—A.D. 50, bones of an ox, and a 1908 sixpence.

STB (pls. xxxvi, section C-D, and xxxvii, 2). This section was cut to intercept the ditch about the middle of the western side of the mound, 50 ft. southward of STA. It here had a roughly rounded bottom 6 ft. 6 in. in greatest depth, and was almost 14 ft. in width; the inner side of the ditch was much steeper than the outer, which had been disturbed by ploughing, and a small heap of dark chalky earth had fallen from the mound on to its edge. The primary silting of tightly packed lumpy chalk and earth (7) yielded a piece of gritted pottery, nearly 50 primary flakes, and a bone of an ox. Above this was a silting of yellowish fine earth with scattered pieces of worn chalk (6) and a little dirty chalky earth which had tumbled in from the barrow at its base; it contained much disarticulated animal bone, 24 primary flakes, a small unabraded core, and 5 flakes with secondary working. Resting on this silting was a small hearth (5) marked by many

<sup>1</sup> Auger tests made by Dr. Brade-Birks show that there is still practically no surface material 30 ft. from the mound; this accounts for the exceptionally poor covering of grass.

<sup>2</sup> At Thickthorn, Wor Barrow, and Holdenhurst (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, N.S., ii, part I, 81); at Therfield Heath (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.* for 1935, 103).

<sup>3</sup> The outer lip of the ditch had been mutilated by ploughing.

burnt flints, pieces of burnt carstone, and several pot-boilers: the pottery from this hearth is described below.

The next band of silting consisted of a fine brown clayish earth with scattered chalk pellets and some worn flint nodules (3), which yielded 20 sherds of Iron Age pottery but no flint flakes. Above this was a layer of harsh earth with no chalk (2) in which were found pieces of first-century Roman pottery and much animal bone, and again no flint flakes. The upper 9 in. of ditch filling (1), which was greatly disturbed by ploughing, yielded a piece of medieval or recent tile and 3 small nondescript flint flakes.

STC (pl. xxxviii, 1, 2). This section, which was cut in a straight line with the present southern end of the barrow and 17 ft. westward of its central axis, exposed the ploughed-out edge of the mound considerably westward of the present edge; about 10 feet of the mound have been destroyed. The ditch is here squarish in contour and becomes shallow again, its maximum depth being 4 ft. 10 in. The quick silting of soft yellow chalk (6) was sterile, and the main filling of yellowish sandy earth (3) (as in STB) which rested on the levelled chalk platform on each side of the ditch contained a few scattered flakes and pieces of animal bone. In the plough-soil were found a 4 Æ of Magnus Maximus and an indeterminate flint flake. The ditch was not followed further on its course, but the probability is that it does not curve round the end of the barrow.

STE. Section STE was a cutting made in the face of the chalk pit on the edge of which the barrow stands, and at its western side. It showed to a depth of 1 ft. the bottom of the ditch, the upper part of which has been destroyed by the continued work of chalk-diggers and natural erosion down the steep face of the pit. There is no means of ascertaining how far the ditch and the barrow formerly extended in this direction, and it is only safe to say that a considerable piece has been destroyed.

*Eastern Side* (pls. xxxiii, xxxvi)

STF. This was a similar section on the eastern side of the mound, in the face of the chalk pit, and it exposed 2 ft. of the filling in the bottom of the ditch. Like STE it yielded no finds.

STD. This was a cutting 6 ft. wide and 30 ft. long at right angles to the long axis of the mound outward on its eastern edge (pl. xxxvi, section on C-D).

The soil was disturbed a great deal by tree-roots and by the lanes of an old rabbit-burrow in which were found the extensive relics of a recent picnic and a nest of field mice. The ditch here

was 6 ft. 6 in. in depth with a squarish bottom, though different in contour from the section exposed in STB; the quick silting of clean lumpy chalk contained a piece of pottery (see below), 5 primary flakes, and animal bones, whilst the slow silting yielded one or two primary flakes, pot-boilers, scattered sherds of Iron Age pottery, and animal bones.

#### THE FINDS

FLINTS (fig. 2). Of the 153 worked flints from the excavation, only seven show secondary flaking, and Dr. Grahame Clark, F.S.A., who kindly examined them, emphasizes the fact that there appear to be no criteria for saying much about their age, except in so far as they can be related to phases in the construction of the barrow or the silting up of the ditch.

Four cores, including two of the 'tea-cosy' form, were found, and they might be Neolithic, although there is nothing strongly characteristic about any of them. Two came from the main silting of the ditch (*b*, *g*), one from the 'ritual' pit in the barrow (*i*), and one from the dark turf layer overlying it (*c*).

The only other flints worthy of particular mention are a small convex scraper from the 'ritual' pit (*e*), an ovate disc with plain bulbar under-surface and slight secondary working on the face (*h*), and three flakes (*a*, *d*, *f*) made with the same technique, all from the primary silt of the ditch.

Flakes were most numerous in the primary silt of the ditch, and occurred only as strays in the main silting. At the bottom of the ditch, the patination is white and white mottled with grey, both with a frequent secondary deposit of calcium carbonate;<sup>1</sup> invariably the surface is matt and the edges sharp and unabraded, so that the flakes cannot have moved far from the place of their manufacture. One 'nest' of four flakes was found in the primary silt in STB.

In the barrow, a scatter of primary flakes all very much earth-stained was found in the surface layer, and the loose chalky layer yielded two flakes of no consequence. From the dark turf layer were obtained a dozen primary flakes, all of which were of greyish flint with a relatively smooth surface. The 'ritual' pit contained two small primary flakes of grey flint.

Calcined flints and pot-boilers were found in small numbers in the surface layer of the barrow, and at high levels in the ditch; the hearth in STB produced a larger number, as would be expected.

The raw material in every case is the nodular flint from the chalk which outcrops on the hillside.

POTTERY. Some fifty sherds were recovered from the barrow and the ditch. Of these only two could be restored in diagram form, and as both are of well-known Roman and Iron Age types respectively, it does not seem worth while to illustrate them.

<sup>1</sup> But at Thickthorn barrow the incrustation was confined to the less patinated flints in the lower levels of the ditch (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.* for 1936, 89).

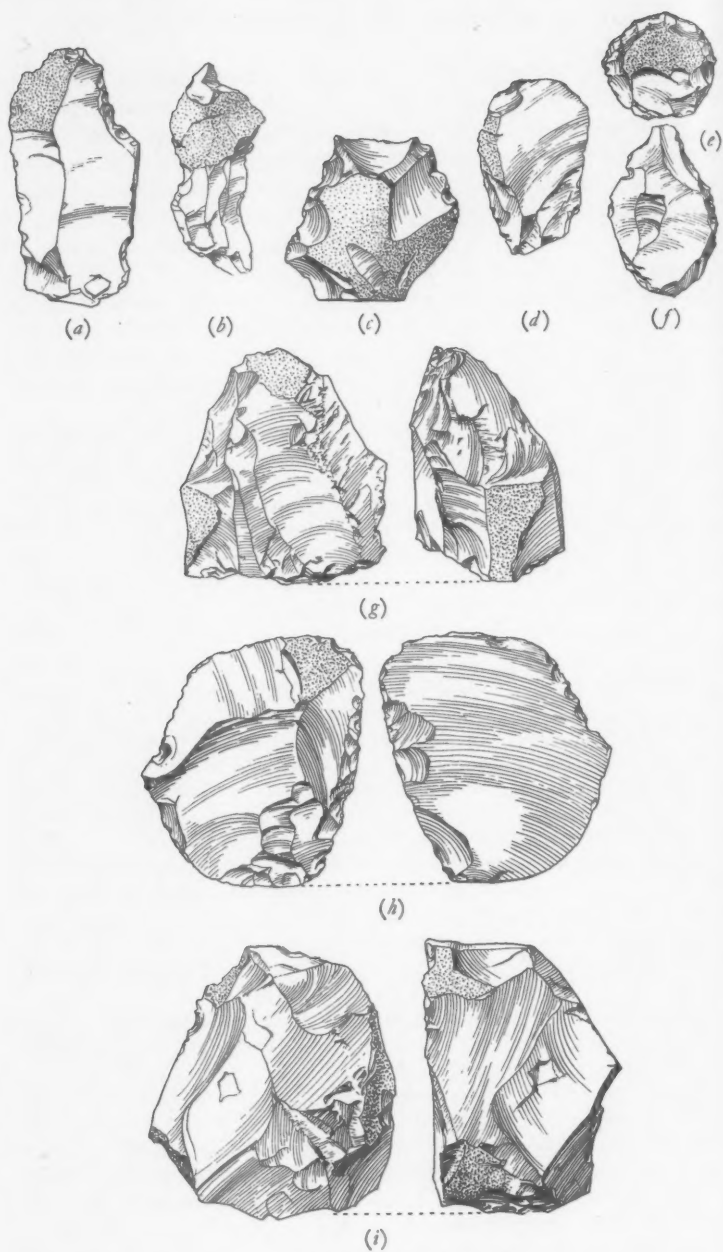
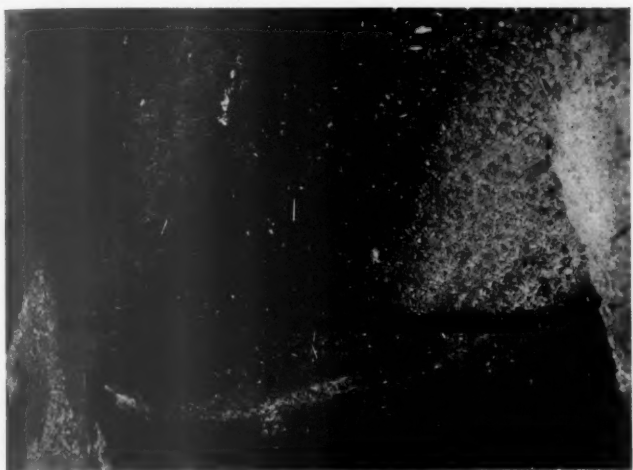


FIG. 2. Flint implements ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )





1. Ditch *str.*, with levelled platform in foreground

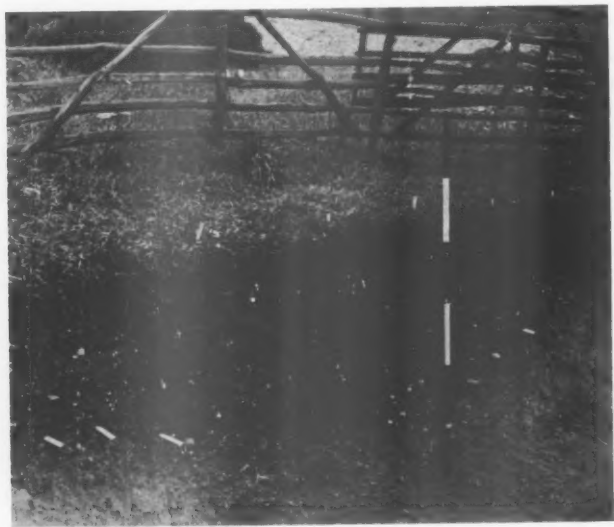


2. Ditch *str.*. The Iron Age hearth is marked by white pegs half-way down levelling-staff





1. Ditch strc (north face) at southern end of Barrow



2. Ditch strc (south face) at southern end of Barrow  
(Both showing the rapid shallowing)

## EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 133

*Barrow.* At a depth of 6 in. below the surface were several very much worn bits of Roman pottery, including one of a second-century Samian cup (form 27). The 'ritual' pit contained a minute fragment of gritted ware, too small to be of any use. Neither the dark turf layer of the barrow nor the loose chalk yielded any pottery.

*Ditch.* A few pieces of Roman ware, ranging from an Antonine dish to a fourth-century cooking-pot, came from the upper levels of the ditch.

Above the hearth in STB were worn fragments of Roman ware, and pieces of gritted pottery of Iron Age A character. The hearth itself is clearly to be attributed to an Iron Age A culture, although here, as elsewhere in Kent, the culture may be quite late in date. The pottery found in it represented a large and clumsy cooking-pot with a base diameter of 4 in. made of friable reddish-brown ware with large flint grits, and a second pot of sandy, brown fabric, smoothed on the inside and with a fine flint tempering. Both these fabrics can be matched at Bigberry Camp and on other sites in Kent where this late persistence of Iron Age A potting traditions has been demonstrated. Three sherds of a similar character were found in the upper and middle silting of STD and STA.

The primary silting of the ditch yielded but two small pieces. Of these, one is a fragment of well-made gritted ware with a smooth black interior and soft reddish surface, while the other is a fairly hard, finely gritted fabric with a black core and chocolate-brown surface. Mr. Stuart Piggott, who most kindly examined the pottery, believes that the second sherd is Neolithic A, and in texture, he says, it does quite closely resemble Neolithic A pottery. The other piece may be Neolithic A also; but as Mr. Piggott points out, it is very similar to the Iron Age series, and it lacks the distinctive character of its fellow. Its position in the primary silt of the ditch, however, is not easily explained by the assumption of an Iron Age date.

ROMAN COIN. Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A., kindly identifies the coin from the plough-soil of STC as follows:

Magnus Maximus (A.D. 383-8)

*Obv.* DN MAG MA/XIMUS P F AUG Bust diademed, draped, and cuirassed, right.

*Rev.* SPES ROMANORUM Camp gates; one star between towers.

Mint LVGS (Lyons). 4 Æ. Fair condition.

ANIMAL BONES. We are very much indebted to Professor J. Wilfrid Jackson, D.Sc., F.G.S., of the Manchester Museum, for the following report on animal remains:

*Barrow:*

M 1. Turf layer:

*Sheep.* Four phalanges, one ulna, one rib, one dorsal vertebra. Not old-looking.

M 1 and M 2. Dark layer with decomposed turf:

*Ox.* Tibia minus both ends.

*Red Deer.* Distal end of humerus and distal half of metacarpal bone.

M 2. Pit:

*Bird.* Small broken leg bone.

*Ditch:*

STA 1. Turf layer:

Two scraps of bone, probably ox.

STA 4. Primary silting:

*Pig.* Cervical vertebra.

*Ox.* Last lower molar of large size. Compare with Whitehawk Camp and other late Neolithic sites.

*Indeterminate.* Several scraps of vertebrae.

STB 2. Above Iron Age hearth:

*Sheep.* Last lower molar.

*Ox.* Last lower molar (small, as in Early Iron Age sites); broken upper molar; proximal end of ulna; fragments of tibia; distal half of metatarsal bone (agrees with the smallest from All Cannings Cross, of Early Iron Age).

*Red Deer?* Distal end of humerus (might be small ox).

STB 6. Below Iron Age hearth and above primary silting:

*Ox.* Distal two-thirds of radius; two lower cheek-teeth; scraps of other bones. Not really sufficient to distinguish breed.

*Red Deer?* Part of femur.

*Fox.* Canine tooth of young animal, perforated at base. Important.

*Pig.* Two molars.

Also many small fragments, probably ox.

STB 7. Primary silting:

*Ox.* Phalange of large size. Either of Wild Ox = Urus, or the large Neolithic ox, as at Whitehawk Camp, etc.

STC 3. Main silting:

Few scraps of weathered bone, probably ox.

STD 2 and STD 3. Much disturbed:

Few scraps of weathered bone, probably ox.

*Sheep.* Upper tooth, not in same condition as above. ? Intrusive.

*Ox.* Tooth fragment.

*Fox.* Distal half of humerus and three bone scraps.

STD 4. Primary silting:

*Ox.* Imperfect, large lower molar. Either of Wild Ox = Urus, or the large Neolithic ox, as at Whitehawk Camp.

*Indeterminate.* Three scraps of bone.

The most important things are the ox remains from the primary silting of the ditch (STA 4; STB 7; STD 4). Though not really sufficient for diagnostic

# EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 135

purposes, they are interesting as being like others from late Neolithic sites, where the ox is a large one and not the typical small Celtic shorthorn.

The perforated canine tooth of a young fox is also of interest.

## The Non-marine Mollusca

By A. S. KENNARD, A.L.S., F.G.S.

Material from five loci was submitted to me by Mr. R. F. Jessup and I am greatly indebted to him for the opportunity, as this is the first material that I have seen from any grave-mound in Kent. The loci can be divided into three groups and this I have done in the table:

1. From the mound and contemporary with the construction.
2. Primary silt of the ditch.
3. Secondary silt of the ditch.

### LIST OF SPECIES

C = common; R = rare; VR = very rare

	1	2	3
<i>Acme lineata</i> (Drap.) . . .	—	—	VR
<i>Pomatias elegans</i> (Müll.) . . .	C	C	C
<i>Garychium minimum</i> (Müll.) . . .	—	VR	C
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linn.) . . .	C	—	C
<i>Lauria cylindracea</i> (Da Cost.) . . .	VR	—	—
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Drap.) . . .	VR	—	VR
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müll.) . . .	C	VR	C
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müll.) . . .	R	—	C
" <i>excentrica</i> (Sterk.) . . .	—	—	C
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i> (Müll.) . . .	—	—	VR
<i>Goniodiscus rotundatus</i> (Müll.) . . .	VR	VR	VR
<i>Arion</i> sp. . . .	C	C	C
<i>Ceciloides acicula</i> (Müll.) . . .	—	—	VR
<i>Helicella cellaria</i> (Müll.) . . .	—	R	—
<i>Retinella nitidula</i> (Drap.) . . .	VR	—	VR
" <i>pura</i> (Ald.) . . .	—	—	VR
" <i>radiatula</i> (Ald.) . . .	VR	VR	VR
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müll.) . . .	—	—	R
<i>Agriolimax laevis</i> (Müll.) . . .	VR	—	VR
<i>Theba cartusiana</i> (Müll.) . . .	—	—	VR
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i> (Linn.) . . .	R	VR	R
<i>Vortex lapicida</i> (Linn.) . . .	—	—	VR
<i>Arianta arbustorum</i> (Linn.) . . .	—	VR	—
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> (Linn.) . . .	C	R	C
<i>Clausilia rugosa</i> (Drap.) . . .	VR	—	VR
<i>Marpessa laminata</i> (Mont.) . . .	VR	—	VR

It is interesting to note that the primary silting yielded only a few species, and the grassland forms are absent though they are common in

the secondary silt. The faunule is larger than the existing one and several of the species are locally extinct. It is unfortunate that the single example of *Arianta arbustorum* was imperfect and immature, so one cannot say whether it is the large form that occurs in the Neolithic and beaker deposits in Wiltshire and Sussex. At the present day this species does not live on the chalk hills in Kent.

The examples of *Cepaea nemoralis* are decidedly larger than those now living in the neighbourhood. Perhaps the most important species is *Acme lineata* (Drap.). This species is only known in a living state from two localities in East Kent, and its presence shows that the ground was very damp indeed. It may be noted that *Acme lineata* occurred in the flint mines at Blackpatch, near Worthing; at Grime's Graves, Norfolk; and in the Neolithic camp at Whitehawk, near Brighton. The whole faunule certainly indicates much damper conditions than those existing at present, and a scrub growth with grass.

#### CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the excavation, it is possible to say definitely that the mound is a long barrow and not a pillow mound. The course of the quarry ditch along each side of it has been proved, but it was not possible to ascertain whether the ditch continued round the southern end of the barrow, or whether there was a causeway of the type found at Thickthorn by Colonel Drew and Mr. Piggott. The probability, however, is that the barrow was flanked by a ditch on each side. We are again uncertain whether the primary burial—if there was one—remains in the mound or whether it has disappeared. The point might not be settled by a complete excavation, but as the primary burial is usually at the eastern end, and most often at the higher and broader end, and we have been able to demonstrate that a large part of that end has been destroyed, it seems very probable that the burial has likewise disappeared.

The date of the barrow is largely a matter of circumstantial evidence. Its method of construction, with a turf interior, a berme between the barrow and the ditch, and the absence of revetments, shows features common to earthen long barrows in regions where natural stone is not easy to procure. 'Ritual' pits are also frequently associated with long barrows. The presence of a piece of Neolithic A pottery—regrettably small though it is—in the primary silt of the ditch should serve to date the mound, and with this date the evidence of the flints, animal bones, and land shells cannot be said to disagree.

The complete absence of stone uprights in the margin of the mound is a distinctive feature which at once places Julliberrie's Grave in a class apart from the familiar megaliths of the Med-

## EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 137

way Valley. The case for the late derivation of these monuments from the chambered graves of Holland and the Baltic region has recently been re-stated very convincingly by Mr. Stuart Piggott, and it is indeed evident that they must no longer be considered as members of the true long barrow family. The long barrows, as Mr. Piggott reminds us, are a manifestation of the culture known as Neolithic A; and Julliberrie's Grave would seem to be the only true representative of its kind in Kent.

## *A Roman Fortified Villa at Norton Disney, Lincs.*

By ADRIAN OSWALD, M.A.

[Read 28th November 1935]

VILLAS are so uniform in character that they arouse comparatively little interest compared with the military problems of Roman Britain. But a villa surrounded by ditches, whether for defensive purposes or not, can be immediately classed as a rarity. A list of such examples of domestic fortification in the Roman period includes the houses at Castle Dykes, near Ripon, at Cwmbrwyn in Carmarthenshire, at Bartlow in Cambridgeshire, at Langton in Yorkshire, and at Ely near Cardiff. Of these only the two last have been scientifically excavated, and only the house at Ely has fortifications which conform to the building. In these circumstances the discovery of a villa surrounded by five ditches and occupied, through five periods of construction and reconstruction, from the latter half of the first to the middle of the fourth century is of particular interest.

The villa in question is situated some 200 yards east of the Fosseway, at a point 9 miles south of Lincoln and a mile and a half north of Brough (Crococolana). The site is marked on the Ordnance Survey and known locally as Potter Hill. It comprises a long ridge of land some hundred feet higher than the plain in which Crococolana is placed. Stukeley in his *Itinerary* says, 'and journeying to the space of about 12 Roman miles, I found Collingham on my right hand: there is a high barrow or tumulus called Potters Hill, where they say was a Roman pottery: it stands upon an eminence commanding a prospect both ways upon the road. Half a mile further is Brough.'

Nevertheless the presence of a Roman building was not suspected until the discovery in 1933 by the farmer, Mr. E. Taylor, of a mosaic pavement.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. A. Smith, Curator of Newark Museum, immediately secured a lease of the site, and I have to thank him for raising an excavation fund which enabled me to do two months' uninterrupted work. My thanks are also due to the Duke of Portland, the Newark Corporation, and the Thoroton Society for their financial generosity and support; to the Ancient Monuments Department of H.M. Office of Works for making it possible for me to undertake the excavation; to the Newark Museum Committee for releasing Mr. F. Bevis from the Museum; and to Mr. Bevis himself for invaluable assistance in the field. For many of the drawings and much advice on pottery I am most deeply indebted to my father,



The building itself commands a wide view, embracing Lincoln on the north, Southwell and the hills of Sherwood Forest on the west, and Stoke (Ad Pontem) on the south. The position is bleak but commanding, and must have been one of the main reasons for the choice of the site. There are other reasons equally strong. There is some evidence of a pre-Roman occupation: a dozen or so flint flakes all from the lowest first-century levels. Further excavation of these levels might amplify this evidence, nevertheless it is perhaps sufficient to provide a possible traditional reason for the site. Probably the most important reason is the excellent water which may be found on the site at a depth of 4 to 6 ft. Much of the ground on the ridge is at present marshy, and in Roman times may have been more so; this may account for the intermission of the ditches on the south. The marshiness is caused by a layer of clay some 6 ft. below the sandy surface soil. This clay is perhaps another reason for the choice of site. If there was a potter's industry here, and the number of wasters and the presence of two kiln-stands is an indication that there may have been, the site provides all the ingredients necessary for the potter's art—green clay, fine sand, and an abundance of water. The disadvantages lie in the highly exposed position and the infertile soil, which in itself discounts the possibility of the villa being an agricultural centre.

#### THE APPROACHES AND GENERAL PLAN

The approaches are by no means certain. They were ascertained by the author, single-handed, in the winter, and, being outside the leased land, it was necessary to fill in at the end of every day's digging. This much is certain, that the main entrance was on the east side. There may have been a subsidiary entrance on the south, but since this area lay outside our land the problem awaits further investigation.

With regard to the general plan of the villa (pl. xlv), the boundaries of the land leased were such that it proved impossible to trace the ditch system completely. It is noteworthy that the ditches were never less than 20 ft. from the building, a fact which may account for the apparent absence of such ditches round other villas. There was no surface clue as to the existence of these ditches. They may date from the beginning of the third century and be contemporary with the semicircular gatehouse.

The block plan of the house bears a close resemblance to that

Dr. Felix Oswald, F.S.A. I am also indebted to Dr. L. H. D. Buxton, F.S.A., for his appendix on the human remains.

of the villa at Mansfield Woodhouse, 20 miles away, and deserves further comment. Mansfield Woodhouse<sup>1</sup> comprises a winged corridor house with a long basilican building almost at right angles but with no structural connexion between the two. Norton Disney consists of a winged corridor house with one wing missing and a basilican building at right angles, the two structures being connected at the end of the third century by a suite of baths. The resemblance between the third period at Norton Disney and Mansfield Woodhouse is almost complete even to the orientation. In the details of the planning the comparison is not so close, with the exception of the designs of the mosaics, which have much in common with those of Mansfield Woodhouse, Barton, and Styrrup, all in Nottinghamshire. Whether these similarities may be taken as evidence of a local taste in building only further excavation will confirm.

#### THE BUILDING

In the course of digging, five and possibly six periods of construction became clear, but there were, within these periods, alterations and additions.

##### *Period I*

This period is represented by three main and a number of minor drainage ditches and by the post-holes in area κ. Unfortunately time did not permit of the removal of all top soil to natural soil-level, and hence traces of this early occupation are but fragmentary.

Perhaps the most interesting remains of this period were found beneath the ruins of the small mosaic floor in the north-west corner of the basilican building (pl. xxxix, 2). Here, 2 ft. 6 in. below the mosaic and the walls of period III, was a complicated system of small channels about 1 ft. wide and deep. These channels drained into a double pit, sealed with 2 ft. of clean sand; one half of this pit, 9 ft. deep and 6 ft. in diameter, contained, in a black silty deposit, some fragments of fluted pot which occur only in Claudian and Flavian levels at Margidunum (fig. 1, 2, 3, 5); from the other half, 6 ft. 6 in. deep and 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, came a fragment of terra sigillata, form 37, from the same mould as a 37 stamped M. CRESTIO from Richborough (fig. 1, 13).<sup>2</sup> Pottery from the channels in the shape of fluted pot confirmed the evidence from the pit and proved contem-

<sup>1</sup> *Arch.* viii, 363 ff.; *V.C.H. Notts.* ii, 30-1.

<sup>2</sup> *Richborough Report*, i, pl. xix, 2; *Margidunum*, by Felix Oswald, *Trans. Thoroton Soc.*, 1927, pl. xv, p. 33.

poraneity. It may be asserted with some certainty that the pit and the channels became disused about the end of the first century. The purpose of this channel system is not altogether clear, but the shape of the pits affords some basis for arguing that here was a latrine, the larger pit to contain the solids, the smaller the liquids. The same principle is still used in modern sanitary arrangements and occurs in two other pits on the site.

From these pits ran two small channels, 18 in. wide and 1 ft. deep, in an easterly direction into a further pit (1) over which the wall of period III was laid. This pit apparently served as a drainage pit for the large ditch B. The pit had been sealed with clean sand at different periods, and in a black silt layer between the first and second filling were found a carinated beaker (fig. 3, 39) and a fluted pot which can hardly be later than the time of Domitian. The diameter of the pit was 6 ft. 6 in., depth 9 ft., the lower 4 ft. consisting of black silt entirely devoid of finds.

The large ditch B draining into this pit provided more first-century evidence. 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, 4 ft. in width, this ditch split into four channels before entering the pit. Each of these channels had been sealed with clean sand and all contained pottery not later in date than the end of the first century, and much of it comparable to Claudian pottery from Margidunum. Noteworthy were the following: two large portions of combed or furrowed store-jar, identical with that which occurs at Margidunum, Leicester, Richborough, and on various sites in Kent and Essex, and can be hardly later than Flavian in date;<sup>1</sup> fragments of terra sigillata (fig. 1, 11, 14), one style of the Graufesenque potter FELIX, the other style of MEDDILLVS, both assignable to the Flavian epoch. Pottery of the Flavian and Domitian periods (fig. 1, 1-3, 6-10; fig. 2, 18) was found in the whole length of this ditch, and it may be said with some certainty that the drainage system in this area was probably constructed in Flavian times and went out of use before the end of the first century.<sup>2</sup>

The same dating applies to the southern drainage ditch C and its adjuncts, which contained fragments of terra sigillata, forms 27 and 18, combed honey jar (fig. 2, 16), and a small beaker, all Flavian in character. This ditch, 4 ft. deep, 2 ft. 6 in. wide,

<sup>1</sup> Felix Oswald, *Margidunum*, pl. xiv, p. 28; *Richborough Report*, ii, pl. xxix, pp. 98-9.

<sup>2</sup> Among other finds was a possible kiln-stand, which taken in connexion with the presence of wasters among the fluted pots is of some significance, but negative in character in the absence of an actual kiln.

had no sealing (see section 1, Ditch V, pl. XLVI), and the double pit into which it drained contained no finds: both apparently silted up naturally until the re-occupation of this portion of the site under period II.

More Flavian pottery came from the shallow ditches round the well and under the bath-house, while the ditch beneath the channelled hypocaust of period V yielded a fragment of terra sigillata, form 29 (fig. 1, 12), style of COELVS, temp. Vespasian, and a strainer jar with flutings which may be assigned perhaps to the end of the first century (fig. 3, 40).

The large pit (pit II) to the east of the well had the same story to tell, the deposits being as follows:

- 2 ft. humus, roofing-tile, third- and fourth-century pottery.
- 3 in. white concrete outdoor flooring. Period III or IV.
- 1 ft. brown soil, devoid of pottery.
- 3 in. of clean sand. (1)
- 1 ft. of brown soil containing second-century pottery.
- 2 in. of clean sand. (2)
- 2 ft. of grey-brown earth containing first-century 'rustic' ware, fluted pot, and flagon.
- 2 ft. 6 in. of clean sand. (3)
- 2-3 in. of broken stone.
- 1 ft. of grey silt and charcoal with grey rouletted flagon (pl. II, 20) and fluted pot.
- 2-3 ft. of black silt.

These deposits bear a certain resemblance to those in pit 1, particularly the sealings (2) and (3), which enclose first-century pottery. It would seem, therefore, that the pit was closed sufficiently long enough before the end of the century to allow of a subsidence and a second filling, and hence a date later than c. A.D. 75 for the construction of this pit is unlikely. The same applies probably to pit 1, and the creation of the double latrine pit may have obviated the necessity for pits 1 and 2.

The ditches on the east were also probably constructed in the Flavian epoch, but their life was considerably longer than those on the west, and this has been indicated on the plan by combining the symbols of periods I and II. The very large ditch (D) on the south of the basilican building (see section 4, pl. XLVI) was certainly made in period I, as evidenced by the discovery, in the wall of the ditch, of a terra sigillata, form 18, stamped -- LIX M -- (cp. FELIX M on an 18 at Augst), and of fluted and carinated pottery all almost certainly Flavian in date. This ditch, with the exception of the west end, which was sealed with clean sand about A.D. 140 [evidence: terra sigillata, form 33,

stamped --- CIANI? MARCIANI, cp. Kenchester, Meuilley, temp. Hadrian-Antonine; Hadrian-Antonine pottery (fig. 3, 29, 30), all in the sealing], remained open until the beginning of the third century. The same dating and evidence apply equally to the ditch system on the north-east of the basilican building j.

Apart from the ditches, evidence of an early first-century structure depends on post-holes which only in a few instances produced datable evidence. One of these instances is the post-hole 7 near the ovens, which contained fragments of a 'rustic' ware beaker. This post-hole, like all others on the site, was lined with thin flat stones and filled with charcoal, an evident indication of a destruction by fire.

The post-holes on the south of the basilican building, which were drained by ditch E, almost certainly belong to a first-century structure. The pottery from the ditch and lowest levels may be assigned with some certainty to the end of the first and beginning of the second century. Here again the charcoal, both in the post-holes and on the bottom levels above the natural sand, was profuse. Unfortunately the depth of soil above these post-holes, 4 ft., was too great to permit, in the limited time available, the determination of the plan of this building. In the second period, c. A.D. 140, a stone paving on mortar was laid over this area.

It is noteworthy that two of the ovens in the furnace area (see pl. XLIII, 2, and section 2, pl. XLVI) were operating in this early period. The purpose of these ovens was not ascertained; Mr. A. M. Woodward, in his recent excavation of a villa at Rudston, Yorks., has found somewhat similar ovens which he considers may have been used for drying grain.

It will be seen that, while there is no doubt that this site was occupied in the latter half of the first century, the actual character and extent of this occupation is uncertain. With regard to the latter point, the find of first-century pottery at X may be noted (fig. 2, 21-5). This had the appearance of a rubbish dump, but it is remarkable as being outside the third-century ditch system. Whether this occupation, with its extensive drainage ditches, was civil or military in character is a point which, together with the plans of the various wooden structures, only further exploration can hope to determine.

### *Period II*

Shortly after the buildings of period I had been burnt down, c. A.D. 110-20, the villa was reconstructed partly in wood and partly in stone. Here again lack of time prevented complete clearance, and only traces of this building remain. Nevertheless

this occupation was as intensive as that of the first century, to judge by the quantity of pottery found.

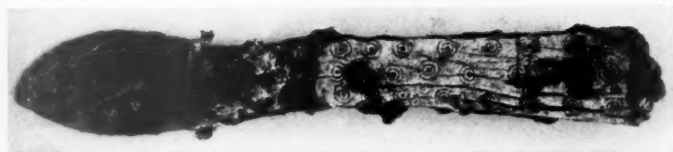
Once more ditches and post-holes provide the main interest, with the exception of the wall footings beneath the large mosaic on the south (pl. XL, 2). Perhaps the most outstanding feature is the three parallel ditches on the north of the basilican building. These ditches, only 1 ft. wide, were cut to a depth of 8 in. in the natural sand and superimposed on the first-century ditch at its east end. Here they were joined by three more trenches, only 8 in. wide, at right angles and then finally narrowed to a small neck, debouching on the north-east into a curious system of ditches about 1 ft. in width and depth below the natural sand level. These trenches contained a quantity of charcoal and pottery of late Antonine and second-century date (fig. 3, 36, 37), among which was a fragment of terra sigillata, form 30 (fig. 4, 50), almost certainly attributable to the potter CINNAMVS.

On the west (time again did not permit of much investigation) these ditches undoubtedly bent round southwards, crossed the first-century latrine ditches, and ended in a post-hole, 3 ft. in diameter, 2 ft. deep, stone-lined and filled with charcoal. In view of the charcoal in the bottom of all these trenches it would seem that they were intended to carry sleeper beams, perhaps of a structure somewhat similar to the stone basilican building of period III. The post-holes of this building may well lie beneath the walls of the structure of period III; in the two cases where it was possible to penetrate beneath these walls post-holes were found, namely at FF. The other postholes at G in all probability belong to this building, while over the whole area of the basilican block the bottom level, consisting of a layer of charcoal some 2 in. thick, contained much Antonine pottery (fig. 3, 35), half a bronze armlet (fig. 2, 26), and in one of the small trenches at 3 the base of a human skull badly burnt. At 4 was a charcoal deposit some 10 in. square, evidently the remains of a charred beam. The building in this area, whatever its plan, was certainly destroyed by fire, probably about the years A.D. 170-80.

The evidence of other buildings in period II, in the area of the mosaics, accords with the above deductions. Beneath the large mosaic (pl. XL, 2) lay the following deposits:

- 1 in. mosaic.
- 7 in. concrete bedding of the mosaic.
- 1 in. of brown soil.
- 4 in. white concrete flooring.
- 1 in. brown soil.



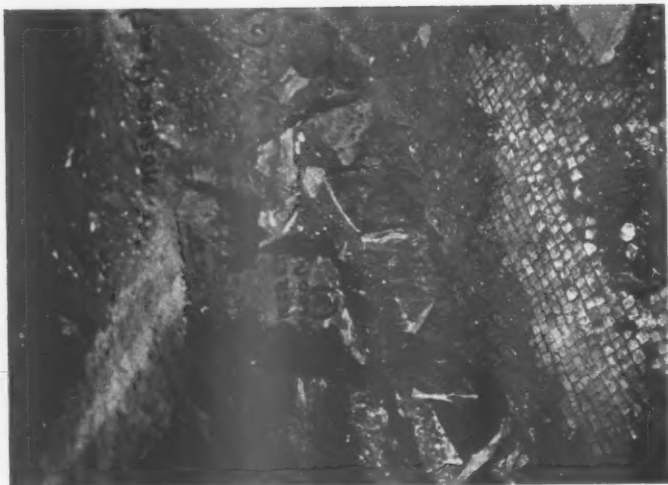


1. Bone-handled knife  
(mid-4th cent.)



2. NW. corner of Basilican block : mosaic and hearth, period V





2. Section through large mosaic



1. Large ditch D and adjuncts

1 ft. 3 in. diagonal stone footings of a wall 2 ft. 6. in. wide set in a shallow foundation-trench.

This section must be correlated with the section (1) of the room immediately to the south (pl. xlvi). The wall above passed over two first-century ditches and beneath two concrete floors in the corridor before ending against a wall of period III. This wall then is later than period I. Period I in section 1 is represented by the two ditches I and V. Immediately above occurs the charcoal of a hearth (5), which contained pottery (fig. 3, 41) certainly not later in date than *c.* A.D. 170. Again the heavy charcoal layer (containing pottery referable to the early third century) and the concrete flooring immediately above do not extend beyond the northern wall of the room in question, i.e. these layers are not duplicated beneath the large mosaic. Hence they cannot be contemporaneous with the wall mentioned in the above deposits. Thus, by analogy, it may be reasonably concluded that the wall in question and the hearth 5 in section 1 belong to the same period, which ended about A.D. 170. The beginning of this period is apparently indicated by the brown sand filling in section 4, a filling which contained pottery of Hadrianic date.

It would seem probable that the well which remained open to the end of the third century was constructed in period II. The well section should be correlated with sections 1, 2, and 4 (pl. xlvi). The well cut across some small drainage trenches of period I and therefore must be subsequent to that period. No pottery was found in the ramming, and the next datable evidence was found on floor 3, in the shape of fragments of terra sigillata, forms 33 and 31, Castor ware, and pottery assignable to the early third century. This evidence coincides with that from the thick charcoal layer in room A and with that from floor 3 in section 2; hence it may be taken that these three levels are contemporary, and that all belong to period III. Floor 3 in the well section is laid on clay above a previous concrete floor which in turn covers the well ramming. This floor may be compared with floor 4 in section 2 and with the charcoal hearth 5 in room A, which certainly belongs to period II. But the well cuts the trenches of period I, yet the ramming is immediately covered by a floor of period II, hence the construction of the well may be assigned to the beginning of period II, *c.* A.D. 120-40. It is noteworthy that wells of this period at Margidunum have the stone cribbing resting, as at Norton Disney, on a square wooden framework at the bottom (q.v. section 3, pl. xlvi).

The southernmost of the pair of early ovens continued in use during this period (see section 2), and this fact has a bearing on

the stone bases in this area. At Clanville, Brading, and Carisbrooke an aisled building with a double row of stone bases has at some later date been altered so that a series of rooms surround the central hall, and the bases have been incorporated in the walls of these rooms. It seemed likely that the three bases at Norton Disney were all that was left of an aisled building in stone of period II, but this did not prove to be the case. First, the above oven could not have been operated had the stone pillar-bases been in position, since there would have been no room for stoking the furnace. Secondly, all three bases were sunk in a foundation-pit at least 1 ft. deep. Had there been any more such bases it would have been natural to expect more foundation-pits at least along walls 6 and 7. No such pits existed. It may be stated that if this building had a basilican plan in period II such a plan must have been executed in wood, and the post-holes (if any) lie beneath the walls of the building of period III. It is remarkable that at two places where it was possible to penetrate beneath those walls such post-holes were found.

Briefly summarized, in period II there existed a small stone building on the site of the later dwelling-house and one or more wooden buildings on the site of the later basilican structure, with a well between the two. The plan of these buildings is vague; they would seem to have been occupied between c. A.D. 120 and c. A.D. 175, when they were destroyed by fire, witness the charcoal on floor 4 in the oven area and in the northern trenches and post-holes. In one case at least this destruction had fatal results.

### *Period III*

In period III it is possible to reconstruct the plan of the buildings and their environment, but extensive wall-robbing<sup>1</sup> makes many points uncertain.

*The southern building, or dwelling-house.* The dwelling-house took the shape of a simple winged corridor building with the northern wing either omitted or constructed in wood. The walls of this building had been robbed almost entirely, the very footings being removed, only foundation-trenches and rubble indicating where such walls had stood.

<sup>1</sup> The above robbery, unlike that of the baths and some of the walls of the basilican building, could not be recalled by the local inhabitants and probably occurred at an early date. It is noteworthy that the edges of the mosaics had not been disturbed by the robbery, hence it may perhaps be inferred that the pavements were visible when the robbery took place. In this connexion it should be noted that a great many tesserae were found in the concrete of last-period floors in the basilican building, where they were used as a matrix. It is perhaps possible that the dwelling-house fell out of use before the occupation ended.

The dating of the various periods of this corridor building depends mainly on the evidence of sections 1 and 3 (pl. XLVI). In section 1 the hearth of period II had been made up with clay, and over the levelled surface had been laid a wooden floor. The 6-8 in. layer of charcoal, with no sign whatever of underlying concrete or stones, coupled with the baking of the clay underneath, is at least presumptive of such a surface. This room was heated by a fireplace of roofing-tiles with the flanges broken and set in clay. It may have served as a kitchen, to judge by the quantity of pottery recovered from the charcoal layer. This pottery indicated a closing date for this period of about A.D. 230.

The corridor, the outer wall of which covered a drainage trench of period I, had an opus signinum floor in this period. This floor had, on its surface, pottery contemporaneous with that above, together with 2-3 in. of charcoal and burnt matter. The outer wall was in extremely ruinous condition but there seems to be little doubt that there was an entrance on the east as shown on the plan. The end wing room on the south was extremely ruined but it had at this period an opus signinum floor which, like that of the corridor, had a deposit of charcoal on its surface.

The attribution and date of the mosaics is the main problem of this period. No datable evidence was found on or below either pavement. Beneath the small mosaic on the north was found nothing but 2 ft. of made soil devoid of finds. The following deposits lay beneath the larger mosaic (pl. XL, 2):

- 1 in. tesserae.
- 6 in. concrete bedding for tesserae.
- 1 in. brown soil.
- 3 in. white concrete flooring. (M)
- 4 in. green clay.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  in. brown soil.

Wall footings of period II (see above), which passed over a small trench containing first-century pottery.

If resort is made to analogies with sections 1 and 3 (pl. XLVI) it will be seen that the concrete floor beneath the mosaic corresponds, as regards stratification, with the thick charcoal layer in section 1 and with the opus signinum floor 3 in section 3. From evidence of pottery both these analogous layers terminated in the first few decades of the third century. Hence, with all possible reservations, the large mosaic must be subsequent to period III and must have been made after the first quarter of the third century. The evidence of the mosaics themselves leads

perhaps to the same conclusion (fig. 9). The dating of mosaics has been a sadly neglected field in Romano-British archaeology, and the only reliable evidence on this point comes from the recent excavations of Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler at Lydney. The Lydney mosaics are attributed to the latter half of the fourth century, and it is noteworthy that all the motifs of the large mosaic at Norton Disney—the pelta, the ivy leaf, and the chequer-board design—occur at Lydney, while the main motif of the small mosaic, the Greek key pattern, does not.<sup>1</sup> The argument is extremely negative and dangerous, but it should be noted that the small mosaic showed many traces of fire and of crude repair with mortar spread thinly over the tesserae. Such traces were not observed in the large mosaic; is it legitimate to suggest that the small mosaic was in use longer than the large one and is contemporary with the concrete floor (M) mentioned in the above deposits? It seems curious, if both mosaics are of the same date, that in one case they should be laid directly over a previous wall and floor, and in the other the trouble should have been taken to remove and replace all previous levels.<sup>2</sup>

During period III a latrine was evidently constructed at the northern end of the dwelling-house. To judge by post-holes it took the shape of a wooden outhouse, drained by a stone drain made of slabs of stone set in clay, running into a pit 8 ft. in diameter and 9 ft. deep. The pottery from the pit (fig. 4, 42-9) and the drain indicated that the drain became disused early in the third century, while a beaker from the very bottom of the pit (fig. 4, 42) would seem to indicate a beginning date in the latter half of the second century. This evidence corroborated that from the room south of the large mosaic (fig. 5, 56-60), and from floor 3 in the well section.

*The basilican building.* It has been the case in some basilican houses that an early row of pillar-bases has been connected at some later date to form wall partitions for rooms, e.g. Clanville, Carisbrooke, and Stroud. The plan of this type of building at Norton Disney might seem to be in harmony with the above examples. Such in fact was not the case. The stone square bases were almost certainly contemporary with the inner partition walls, and there was no trace of there ever having been more than three such bases.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> So also at Verulamium, the Greek key pattern is confined to the earlier mosaics.

<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately it proved impossible to remove either mosaic. Newark Museum did not possess the room for them, and I was loath to destroy them in case the opportunity for removal should present itself at a later date.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 146.

The central hall of this block had a variety of flooring. At the western end the flooring was made of fine white concrete, the centre was roughly paved with broken roofing-tile, while in the vicinity of the furnaces and at the eastern entrance the floor consisted of very coarse opus signinum set on 6-8 in. of clay. Traces of roofing had been removed when the floors of periods IV and V were made, but in the last phase this hall had a tile roof, although the flanking corridors were roofed with Charnwood Forest slates.

In the furnace area itself (see section 2, pl. XLVI) the two southern ovens were overlaid with a floor of opus signinum, and an oven with furnace-walls of re-used tile substituted (pl. XLIII, 2). Of the surrounding rooms little can be said in this period. No floor levels of the period were found in the northern corridor, but they may have been destroyed by later building. Room M existed at this period and had a white concrete floor covered with a layer of burnt material 2 in. thick. The same applied to the area of the channelled hypocaust, although the hypocaust itself and the cross-wall were not in existence. Pottery from floor levels of this period might all be dated early third century.

The large drainage ditch D on the south remained open, but silt was allowed to accumulate. From this silt came early third-century pottery in abundance and a denarius of Septimius Severus, in mint condition (section 4, pl. XLVI). On the east a road was driven over this large ditch. In the 8-in. thick coarse concrete of this road were fragments of terra sigillata, forms 36, 45, and 38, all ascribable to the end of the second century and the beginning of the third century, and in the silt below was pottery of similar date. Above this concrete road, with thin layers of intervening brown soil, were two later concrete roads, the whole forming a mass of concrete more than 3 ft. thick extremely difficult to penetrate.

The small semicircular structure, presumably a gatehouse, still further to the east must be taken in connexion with this road (pl. XLI, 1). This building was constructed over an earlier pit which contained much builder's rubbish, mainly wall plaster and pottery of an early third-century date. Among this pottery was an amphora-handle stamped SCIMNIANI; this stamp occurs at Monte Testaccio (c. A.D. 162) and also at Niederbieber. The stamp is fresh and in no way worn. From the gravel of the road immediately to the north of the gatehouse came a terra sigillata plain form 79.

The wall plaster, ornate in character, from the filled-in pit beneath the gatehouse came presumably from a rubbish heap



of period III, for no wall plaster was found in period II levels. The masonry of the gatehouse was in poor condition, but it is noteworthy that the walls were not set in foundation-trenches, nor provided with close-packed diagonal footing as were the walls of all period III buildings elsewhere. No flooring remained of this building. The evidence for date seems to indicate the early third century, although the poorness of the masonry suggests that this structure was slightly later than the rest of period III buildings and may belong to period IV.

This dating is of particular importance when taken in connexion with the two inner ditches. It will be seen that the ditches conform to the road and the entrance, and must hence be either contemporary with them or of later date. The road, passing as it did over ditches containing late-second-century pottery, cannot be earlier than the early third century and by internal evidence may well be assigned to that period.

The ditches themselves contained pottery (fig. 7, 92-4), all of third-century date, most of it assignable to the latter half of the century but some, notably fragments of terra sigillata, forms 31 and 33, and well-fashioned Castor ware, probably of earlier date. This pottery was all found in the silt which was allowed to accumulate after the ditches had become disused. The ditches had been filled in and levelled towards the end of the third century or the beginning of the fourth with building-material and wall plaster.

In brief there was erected at Norton Disney towards the end of the second century a stone house, designed on similar lines to the villa at Mansfield Woodhouse, equipped with some of the Roman luxuries and resembling in most ways the smaller Romano-British houses that were springing up over most of the country during this century. This house was destroyed by fire in the early part of the third century (burnt material lay on all floor levels of this period). Possibly after this destruction, certainly in the first two or three decades of the third century, the buildings were surrounded by two ditches, for drainage or defence or both, and a suitable approach and gatehouse built.

#### *Period IV*

The above building seems to have been rebuilt with few alterations not long after its destruction; at least the interval between destruction and reconstruction was not sufficiently great to permit of any accumulation of soil between floor levels.

The main alterations seem to have taken place in the area of the well. Here (see section 3, pl. XLVI) 8-10 in. of green clay were



placed on top of the concrete floor 3 of period III and covered with a thin layer of concrete. Rammed in this clay and also resting on the floor of period III were the diagonal stone footings of a wall (see plan, pl. XLV) which served to screen the well from the main dwelling-house. A further refinement was given by the addition of a large drainage slab on the west side of the well. This stone slab, 6 ft. square, was placed slantingly on the same green clay so that any surplus water drawn from the well would drain back again. Both the slab and the floor of this period were covered by a thin layer of burnt material and a later poor concrete floor of period V.

With these refinements round the well it would have been incongruous to have left the latrine and drain in the position it occupied in period III. It did, in fact, go out of use in the early part of the third century, to judge by the evidence of the pottery from the pit, and both pit and drain were filled in and sealed with concrete.

To the west of the well were some excessively heavy foundations of a mysterious character. These foundations were encountered at a depth of 7 ft. below the present surface and below the hypocaust floor of the bath building of period V. They took the shape of a square some 19 ft. across and were buried to a depth of 11 ft. below the present level. This masonry was enormously solid and well built. Large wedge-shaped stones, many tooled and grooved, belonging to a previous building, had been driven into the natural sand diagonally; they were then overlaid by a flat course of stone, over which was placed another layer of wedge-shaped stones, laid in the opposite direction to those beneath; the whole constituted a herringbone arrangement which may be compared to the podium of the temple at Wroxeter. Only the bottom 4 ft. of this solid foundation remained, and 2 ft. of this was below the ordinary water-level. Immediately on the south was a large double pit of which time did not permit complete investigation. Such pottery as was found in this pit may be dated mid-third century (fig. 7, 88). This pit was likewise sealed by floor levels of period V.

The purpose of this foundation must remain in doubt. Nor can the date of construction be fixed with much certainty. It must have been built before the end of the third century, for the baths of period V, built at the end of that century, were imposed on this particular structure. Yet the re-used building-material points to a date subsequent to the closure of period III, for no re-used material was found in the masonry of period III, and, indeed, before that period stone was little used on the site.

On the whole, a third-century date is indicated. The pottery from the near-by pit on the south would serve to confirm this supposition, if this pit had any connexion with the structure under review.

The structure may be compared with the podium of the temple at Wroxeter and perhaps with the supposed platform for a water-tank in the villa at Newport, Isle of Wight. Neither comparison is very satisfactory when the exceptionally deep and heavy foundations are taken into account. It is possible that here is a detached bath-house and latrine, to replace the latrine of period III, and that the pit to the south served for waste and sewage, as its double character might imply. Again why such heavy foundations? It has been suggested that here was a look-out and beacon tower. Here is the highest point of the ground and from the top of a 15-ft. ladder it was possible to see Lincoln on the north, Stoke (Ad Pontem) on the south, and Southwell (where mosaic pavements have been found) on the west. Again, both the ditches encircling the villa and this foundation would seem to be contemporary. Both suggestions must remain hypothetical in view of the robbed and disturbed nature of the area.

The other changes of this period may be briefly summarized. The large drainage ditch on the south of the basilican block was filled in and an outdoor paving of rough concrete placed on top (section 4, pl. XLVI). At the west end of this large drainage ditch an amphora (pl. XL, 1), of which the neck and handles were missing, had been placed directly beneath the eaves of the corridor roof. Possibly this served as a water-butt, since a large storage jar set in clay was found in a similar position at 8; apparently the clay was used to render the pot waterproof.

The brick oven of period III (section 2, pl. XLVI) was overlaid by a concrete floor, and a stone hearth in the corridor substituted. There were few other changes during this period which demand a special mention: the system of ditches to the north-east of the large block, belonging to periods I and II, seem to have been covered by a rubbish heap which yielded gamecock spurs, whelk, oyster, and mussel shells, and quantities of pottery. Concrete floors were laid in all rooms except the northern corridor.

Period IV, covering practically the whole of the third century, marks the growth of some slight luxury in the villa. Both mosaics may have been in existence; probably the larger one was constructed in this period; the dwelling-house was excluded from the basilican block; the site was drained and perhaps fortified

by a system of encompassing ditches and was provided with a suitable entrance. This building of period IV, like its predecessors, was also destroyed by fire. On all floor levels there was a heavy deposit of burnt material and the well was choked with burnt tile and building-stone, much of which had been tooled and grooved. Evidence for the date of this destruction rested on two coins of Carausius and Allectus from the floor levels of the period in the basilican building, and on the pottery from the well (fig. 6). The latter has not many comparisons elsewhere, but bears some resemblance to the vessels containing the Blackmoor hoard of coins, dating from the end of the third century. The pottery as a whole can be assigned with some certainty to the latter half of the third century, and taken in connexion with the above coins the close of the period may perhaps belong to the last decade of the century.

#### *Period V*

The chief interest of this period lies in the fragmentary remains of a bath-house which linked the dwelling-house and the basilican building, both of which were rebuilt in this period. This bath-house has been completely wrecked within the last ten years, the farmer having removed cartloads of material to level a field. Hence it was only possible to recover the barest outline of the building. Enough was left to establish the fact that here were baths, but the attempt to distinguish between hot and cold rooms was almost hopeless. On the north was a gravelled yard, probably roofed, bounded by almost the sole fragment of unrobbed wall, noticeably different from the walls of periods III and IV. There was no foundation-trench and no diagonal footings as in all earlier walls. A foundation, 5 ft. wide, of re-used stones was set in a bed of mortar resting on the natural soil. The wall was stepped back, with a profusion of mortar which characterized the whole building, to a width of 3 ft. and was evidently designed to carry a heavy roof.

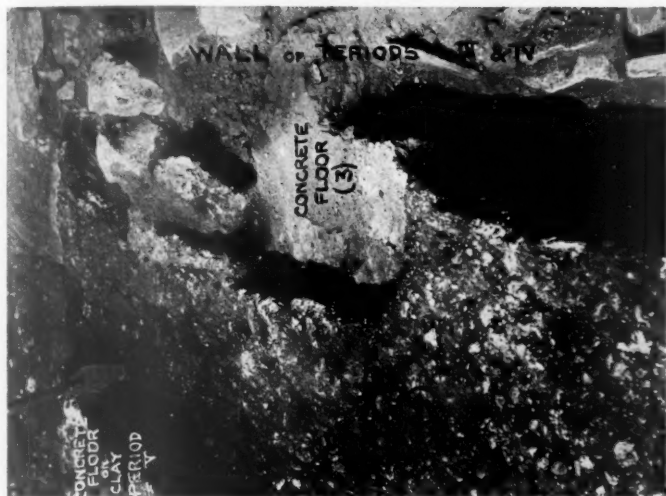
In the yard at 9 there was an inspection-pit serving the tile outlet drain. This drain was made of roofing-tiles (pl. XLII, 1), with a fall of some 6 in. in every 10 ft.; it was apparently carried across the latrine pit of period III by lead piping, much fragmentary lead being found here. To the south of the small dividing wall which crossed the latrine pit the robbed area began. Close to this wall was the sole recognizable pila, resting on its side and originally some 2 ft. square. The whole area was strewn with the wreckage of these supports. The bottom floor on which these pillars rested was intact, much blackened by

heat and made of good opus signinum. Beneath this floor was 18 in. of black silt containing no pottery. The tile drain disappeared at the eastern corner of the latrine pit. Here a small area of apparently undisturbed top floor remained. The floor, of indifferent white concrete but with a perfectly smooth surface, covered pilae which had apparently already collapsed when the floor was laid. Fragments of pottery of fourth-century date were obtained from this floor. Its undisturbed condition in spite of the ruined state of the underlying pilae suggests that the bath building became disused in the Roman epoch and before the villa was finally evacuated.<sup>1</sup> The entrance to the hot rooms and the position of the furnace serving them could not be accurately determined. The main walls were badly robbed on the east and the west, but were less damaged on the south. Here was an annexe, apparently a hot bath; a good opus signinum floor sloped upwards where it joined the wall, on its surface were a quantity of charcoal and fragments of pilae, but all traces of the top floor had disappeared. The other small annexe on the west was almost totally destroyed. Some wall plaster was found in this area, but for the most part was too fragmentary to warrant close description: the main motif was apparently a kind of jazz pattern in greens, blacks, and yellows.

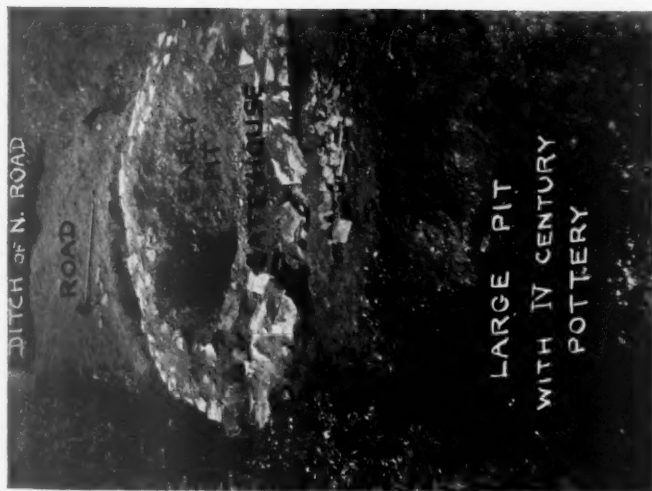
Reliable evidence of date could only be expected in undisturbed areas, which were few. In close proximity to the north wall were fragments of a Castor ware vase, dating from the end of the third century. Fragments of a third-century flagon were found beneath the supporting floor of the hypocaust. From the undisturbed floor levels of the drain area came fragments of mid fourth-century pottery, and in the concrete of one of the pilae was a large fragment of an unusual bowl (fig. 7, 87), which seems referable to the latter half of the third century. On the whole the pottery and the type of construction indicated an opening date towards the end of the third century, a conclusion confirmed by other evidence (see below).

The baths were not the only refinement added to the house in this period. A luxurious suite of rooms was built in the southern corridor of the basilican house. It consisted of an entrance hall, which was decorated with exceptionally fine wall plaster with foliage patterns. West of this hall was an unheated room with a heavy, well-built floor of opus signinum, again decorated with fine wall plaster, mainly in blues and greens. This floor had been imposed on two earlier concrete floors. Here was found a coin of Constantius II. Still further

<sup>1</sup> As at Ely.



2. Section through floors of room M



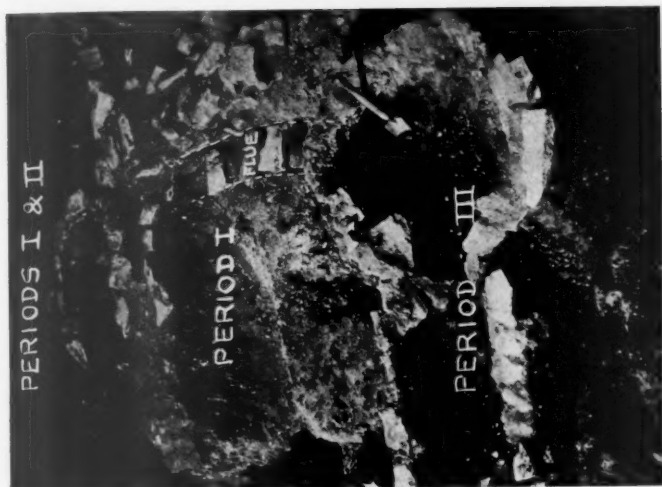
1. Gate-house and adjuncts



2. Hearth (period V), room M



1. Tile drain of baths



2. Ovens, Basilican building



1. Skeleton No. 1





1. Skeleton No. 3



2. Skeleton No. 2

west was a room heated by a channelled hypocaust, the unusual design of which calls for further comment. The area had been much wrecked of recent years: the farmer could recall removing a 'fire-place and much soot', probably the stoke-hole. Nevertheless enough was left to distinguish the main features. It is curious that the south side of the room should have been heated to a far greater extent than the north. The diagonal arrangement of the channels would give greater floor heat than a rectangular plan. Owing to robbing, the position of the stoke-hole could not be ascertained. The wall plaster in this room was once again remarkable for its quality.

All these rooms exhibited the same type of construction as that of the bath-house, namely, profuse mortar and the use of old material and moulded stones. Evidence of date rests mainly on coins of Carausius and Allectus found in the burnt material on the floors of period IV in room M (pl. xli, 2) and in the large hall. These floors had analogous floors in the north-east corner of the channelled hypocaust room and in the adjoining room and the entrance hall, but had in all cases been overlaid by floors of the period under review. It may be concluded that this somewhat luxurious suite of rooms was built either at the very end of the third century or at some subsequent date. Pottery in the ashes of the flues (Castor ware, fig. 7, 89) would seem to indicate a date at the termination of the century, and contemporary with the bath-house.

This contemporaneity is of interest when the position of the channelled hypocaust is compared with the plan of the bath-house. In the men's bath-house at Mumrills the sudatorium was provided by a room at right angles to the entrance yard and heated by a channelled hypocaust, in which the hot air was apparently admitted directly into the room, and the majority of the channels were on the south side of the room. At Norton Disney the resemblance, as regards position and heating on the south side, was striking, although there was no question of the hot air being directly admitted to the room. It is perhaps permissible to suggest that the whole of the suite on the south side of the basilican block was directly connected with the bath-house, if not an integral part thereof.

Elsewhere in the basilican house improvements had been introduced at this period. A mosaic, probably of this period but so ruined by being removed for road gravel that its pattern was indistinguishable, was laid down in the north-west corner. In the one spot where it had not been disturbed a fine red jug (fig. 7, 91), assignable to the end of the third century, was discovered

immediately beneath the paving, which must then have been laid at some later date. To judge by the construction of the wall which separated this room from the next on the east, both pavement and wall were contemporary with the baths and the channelled hypocaust.

The wall between room M and the mosaic was apparently reduced to a wooden partition, for the floor, a white concrete laid on 6 in. of green clay, extended 1 ft. over the earlier wall, leaving a footing a bare 18 in. wide. Beneath this floor were the concrete floors of the two previous periods, on the later of which were found coins of Carausius and Allectus. In the north-east corner of this new room was a large hearth, 6 ft. square, made of re-used building-stone, on the eastern side of which was a structure made of tegulae, forming perhaps a rude oven (pl. XLII, 2). Finds in this room consisted of fragments of a human jaw and toe bones; from the corresponding levels in the adjoining hall came a coin of Decentius. Much burnt material lay on the surface of the floor, together with plain wall plaster, face downwards, and heavily packed roofing-tile in contradistinction to the slates of the corridors. This distinction was found everywhere in the block, and it was evident that there was in this period a large tiled central roof, with pent slate-roofed corridors attached (see above).

There were no other structural alterations in this block at this period, but the pillar-bases had an inferior top section added, while a brick hearth was constructed in this area. It is noteworthy that the top floor of poor white concrete had in it a great many grey tesserae, similar to those in the large mosaic, which had been used as gravel. Very many tesserae were found on the floors of this period in this area. On the floors of the two rooms flanking the eastern entrance was a deposit of coal, some 2 in. thick, overlaid by coloured wall plaster and roof slates, indicating apparently the use of these two rooms as coal-houses during the Roman period.

*The dwelling-house.* The alterations in the dwelling-house were all calculated to improve the amenities of this section of the villa.

First the well was filled in with old building-rubbish and a concrete floor laid down to form a small courtyard outside the northern entrance, which itself was widened. The whole corridor of the house was enlarged and a new eastern entrance built. Here floors of white but good concrete were imposed on the earlier levels.

It is possible that the large mosaic is contemporary with these additions. The room added on the west was almost certainly of

this period, for although the walls had been thoroughly robbed there was only one floor level, of the same typical white concrete, and immediately beneath were found fragments of late third-century Castor ware and cooking-pot. The addition of this room causes the plan to bear a marked resemblance to that of the villa at Mayen in its fifth period. Is it possible that this room served as a granary in similar fashion?

From these late floor levels came a coin of Constantius II, found in the corridor, fragments of cooking-pot of friable ware, full of pecten shells, a Castor ware lid from the doorstep of the southern room in conjunction with a human jaw and fragments of a skull, another skull from the northern courtyard, and a child's jet bangle from the southern room. All walls, with the exception of the corridor outer wall, built in the same style as the bath walls, had been thoroughly robbed. If the late floor over the ruined hypocaust in the baths, and the tesserae re-used in the late concrete floor of the oven area, are taken into consideration, there is perhaps a slight foundation for the assumption that the dwelling-house was in a ruinous state before the end of the occupation of the site. Against this theory must be placed the coin of Constantius II and the human remains by the doorstep in the southern room.

#### *The Conclusion of the Occupation*

In connexion with the closure of the Roman occupation of the site arises the problem of the three outer ditches discovered on the west.

These ditches (see section 5, pl. XLVI) were poorly made, U-shaped with unlevel sides and bottoms. The sandy nature of the soil on this site renders it imperative that ditches shall be cleared once yearly to avoid complete silting. If these ditches had been so cleaned, it is reasonable to suppose that the process would have rendered the sides and bottoms smooth. On these grounds it would appear that these ditches were open a very short time. Further, in all the other ditches on the site, even in those of period I, which were open for not more than two or three decades, there was at the bottom a deposit of grey silt which apparently missed the annual clearance. But in these ditches there was no silt, only discoloured sandy down-wash. The pottery that was found in them was small; a piece of hammerhead mortarium with red paint on the rim and a fragment of late combed ware indicated a late date. The position of these datable fragments in the bottom of the ditches was indisputable,

and if all the above considerations are weighed it seems extremely unlikely that these ditches belonged, as has been suggested, to an early fortlet. They had the appearance of being dug hurriedly and with no military precision. There was not a fragment of pottery that could be earlier than the fourth century. Unfortunately the lease did not permit their outline to be completely discovered.

The date of the closure of the occupation of the site is to some extent determined by the coins recovered from the top floor levels, i.e. the levels of period V. Their evidence points to a date in the mid-fourth century, probably about the year A.D. 360. No coin later than that of Decentius was found. No pottery definitely attributable to the latter half of the fourth century came to light. There is no evidence whatsoever of an occupation later than the above date.

How the occupation ended is a matter on which the skeletons discovered on the north of the basilican block may be allowed to speak (pls. XLIII, XLIV). These skeletons might perhaps have passed as burials, were it not for the position of no. 1 on the wall. This, too, could have been explained by a post-Roman burial, had there been any evidence of disturbed soil, or if it had not lain immediately on threshold slabs intermingled with wall stones. The available evidence (see below) pointed unmistakably to a Roman date. Of these skeletons nos. 1 and 3 were apparently males, no. 2 a female (see Report by Dr. Buxton, p. 176).

That these skeletons belong to the last period of the villa there can be little doubt. The skull of no. 2 rested on a large fragment of fourth-century platter; stones of the wall lay above and below. The skeleton on the wall lay on two large threshold slabs, and intermingled with and on top of the bones were fragments of wall masonry. The third skeleton had a knife buried just below the right ribs. All three skeletons lay immediately on the top Roman level, and there was no sign of a disturbance of the soil above them. A coin of Constantius Gallus was found in close proximity to the third skeleton.

How did the skeleton on the wall come there? The adjoining rooms and all the levels of this period bore traces of a fierce fire. It is perhaps permissible to suggest that these people were trying to escape from the burning building and that as the man on the wall passed over the threshold of the door the lintel collapsed on top of him, crushing the body into the distorted condition in which it was found. It is also possible that the other two people met their death in a collapse of the outer wall; certainly the skeleton of 2 was covered by wall stones, and at this

SUGGESTED CHRONOLOGY OF SITE

<i>Period</i>	<i>Nature of Buildings</i>	<i>Comparisons elsewhere</i>	<i>How destroyed</i>	<i>Correlation with General History</i>
c. 70- c. 110	Wooden structures covering approximately same area as later buildings. Profusion of drainage ditches and pits. Wasters perhaps indicate a potters' settlement. Two ovens working in large block area.		By fire.	Opening date coincides with the northward push of Petilius Cerialis. Closure approximates to the destruction of the Ninth Legion at York in the great northern rising of Trajan-Hadrian date.
c. 120- c. 180	Mainly wooden buildings. A small stone structure in dwelling-house area. General plan a guide to later designs. Still a number of drainage ditches close to buildings. Well.		By fire and probably violence.	Opening date coincides with reorganization of province under Hadrian. Closure approximates to disturbances which caused loss of wall of Plus. Camp at Margidunum becomes a posting-station c. 120.
c. 200- c. 230	First buildings in stone. Dwelling-house and basilican building. ? Small mosaic. Some architectural pretensions. Eastern entrance and perhaps inner surrounding ditches and gatehouse. One oven working in basilican building. Latrine.	Mansfield Woodhouse	By fierce fire.	Opening date perhaps coincides with the Severan reorganization.
c. 230- c. 290	Reconstruction of and additions to above buildings. Massive stone structure, ? detached bath-house or watch-tower. ? Large mosaic. Improvements in well area. Discontinuance of latrine, and ovens. ? Gatehouse and surrounding ditches, which were probably more for drainage than defence.		By fierce fire.	Opening coincides with construction of third-century well at Margidunum; closure with the troubles incurred by the recovery of province by Constantius Chlorus.
c. 300- c. 360	Time of greatest luxury. Notable improvements to dwelling-house. Well filled in and approach made on north. ? Large mosaic. A bath-house linking the two earlier buildings. West of basilican block converted for living-purposes and richly decorated with mosaic and wall plaster. Surrounding ditches filled in. Some evidence of decay of dwelling- and bath-house before end of period. Towards end, outer ditches constructed for defensive purposes.	Mayen V for dwelling-house.	By fire and violence.	Closure coincides with the troubles between 360-7

point the foundation of the wall had subsided sideways in a northerly direction.

## COIN LIST

<i>Emperor</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Septimius Severus	1	Large drainage ditch, S. of B block. In period III silt.	Excellent	Denarius.
Postumus	1	Small room E. of mosaic, B block. Beneath period V floor.	Fair	Small brass.
Victorinus (?)	1	Large drainage ditch as above, upper silt.	Poor	Small brass.
Tetrici	2	Dwelling-house. Lower concrete floor in corridor. Well area.	Extremely poor	Barbaric in execution. Small brass.
Allectus	1	Large hall, B block. 2nd floor from surface.	Fair	Small brass.
Carausius	1	Large room W. of large hall. 2nd floor from surface.	Fair	Small brass. In association with much burnt material.
Constans	1	In courtyard S. of channelled hypocaust. Top level.	Good	Brass. Associated with fragment of human skull.
Constantius Gallus	1	On a level with and near skeleton.	Fair	Small brass.
Constantius II	3	1. Corridor of dwelling-house. 2. Room E. of channelled hypocaust. 3. NE. area, B block.	Fair	Small brass. 3. Barbaric.
Decentius	1	B block hall.	Fair	Middle brass.
Magnentius	1	Room immediately S. of skeletons.	Fair	Middle brass.
Doubtful (? Family of Constantius II)	2	NE. area, B block.	Extremely poor	Small brass, barbaric.

Human remains were found elsewhere on floor levels of this period (see above); these finds amounted to ten in number. It



is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the end of the occupation was a violent one, and that it took place in the troublous times which the country endured in the mid-fourth century. It is curious that the site was never reoccupied, for the Roman occupation continued at Margidunum, Crococolana, and Little London, Torksey, down to the end of the century; but perhaps the larger settlement at Crococolana offered greater security.

As a whole the coins are uninteresting and do not merit full description. The absence of those of Constantine the Great is noteworthy and unaccountable, though, of course, coins are more likely to be lost at the end of a period. The absence of first- and second-century coins may be accounted for by the fact that the floor levels of this period, where undisturbed, were not fully explored owing to lack of resources and the need for concentrating on the ditch systems.

## THE POTTERY (figs. 1-8)

## POTTERS' STAMPS

(Abbreviation : B block = Basilican building)

(1) <i>Terra Sigillata</i>		
<i>Stamp</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
33 IANV, ?IANVS	Large drainage ditch, B block, filling over second-century silt.	Fair glaze, orange paste, Rheinabern ware, late second century.
31 BITV -- ?BITVRIX	Ditch area NE. of block B.	
18 -- LIX • M -- FELIX • MA	Large drainage ditch, B block, bottom level.	
33 -- CIANI • ?MARCANI	As above, filling over bottom silt.	
(2) <i>Amphorae</i>		
SCIMNIANI	In filling of pit beneath gatehouse.	On handle made of reddish-orange ware.
F • L • S --	Ditches, NE. area, B block.	Usual ware.

Only the outstanding examples and more complete pots have been figured. Most of these types are repeated on the site with variations, which space has not permitted illustrating.

Most of the pottery (the volume of which was equally large from all periods) has prototypes elsewhere, but some is decidedly local, namely, the first-century fluted pots, the flagons from the well, the incurved platters of late third- and fourth-century date, and the very wide bowls as figured on fig. 7, 84.

The references to Little London refer to a kiln site in Lincolnshire (which I hope to explore more fully in 1937), which was in existence from the early third century to the late fourth century, and evidently produced much of the pottery here figured.

1. Honey pot with ridged handles, characteristic of an early period. Black-brown granulated surface. Brown fracture with large fragments of grey grit in core. First-century ditch, N. of B block. Flavian.

2 and 3. Fluted pots. Blue-black granulated surface. Blue-black fracture with grey grit. Same locality. Both Flavian.

4. Rough-cast beaker, white paste, with orange coating inside and outside. In association with no. 5 in the same locality.

5. Fluted pot. Blue-black granulated surface. Blue-black fracture with grey grit. Ditch N. of B block. Flavian.

This ware (nos. 1, 2, 3, 5) is local; it occurs in all Claudian and Flavian levels at Margidunum, and is found in great quantities at Norton Disney with some wasters; the fluting decreases towards the end of the first century, and slightly fluted examples occur at Leicester and at Little London, Torksey, Lincs. The centre of manufacture was probably near, or even at, Norton Disney.

6. Black carinated vessel, grey fracture, softly baked. Flutings in lower half. First-century ditch, N. of B block. Domitian.

7. Carinated vessel, black, grey fracture, polished beneath rim, with criss-cross, polished bands. Same locality. Domitian.

8. Carinated vessel, white with orange paint. Fine white clay. Same locality. Domitian.

9. Rustic ware, light grey, hard baked, grey fracture. Same locality. Flavian (cp. pl. xv, *Margidunum*).

10. Fragment of form 30 in style of GERMANVS. 'The pillar occurs on a jug attributed to this potter by Hermet, *La Graufesenque*, pl. 94, 5' (note by F. Oswald). Same locality. Vespaian.

11. Fragment of form 29, upper frieze. 'The fish occurs on the upper frieze of form 29 with the stamp MEΘLLVS at London (Brit. Mus.)' (note by F. Oswald). In first-century ditch, beneath channelled hypocaust. Vespaian.

12. Fragment of form 29, lower frieze, rather worn. 'The same lion in a similar design on form 29 with the stamp of COELI at Rottweil' (note by F. Oswald). In first-century ditch, N. of B block. Vespaian.

13. Fragment of form 37, rather worn, from the same mould as form 37 with the stamp M CRESTO from Richborough (*Report*, i, pl. xix, 2). In first-century latrine pit, B block. Vespaian.

14. Fragment of form 29, lower frieze. 'Identical pinnate leaves in

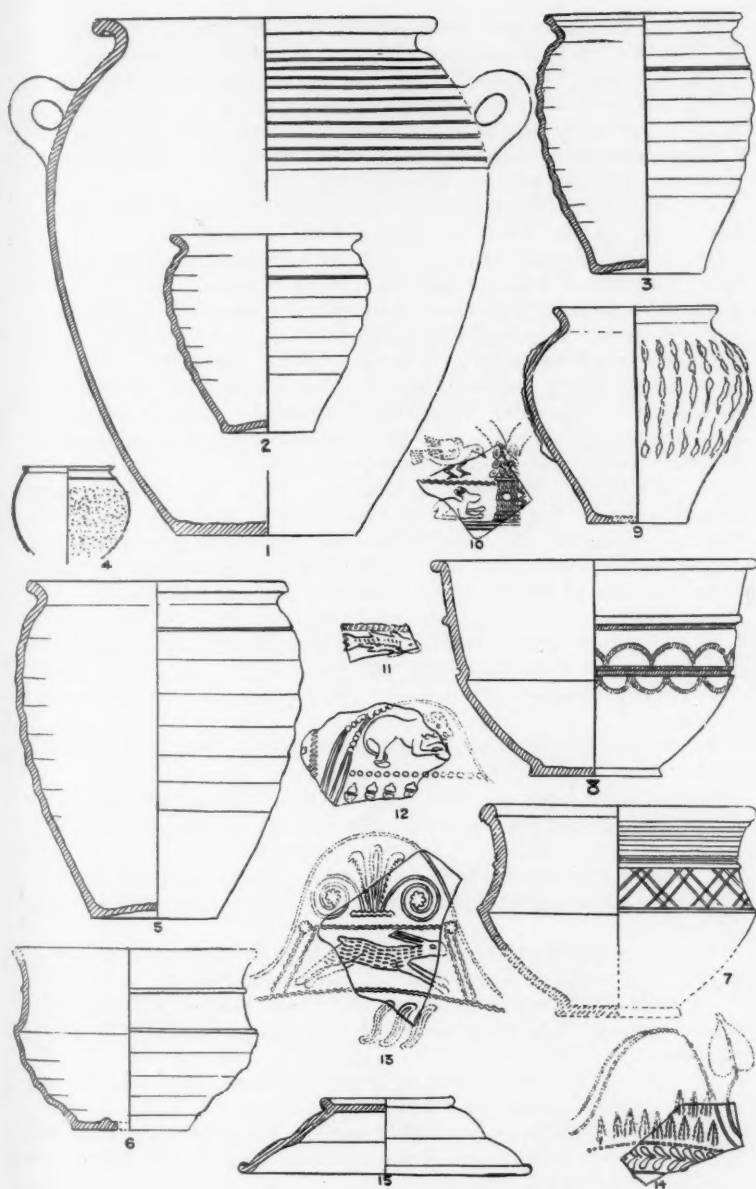


FIG. 1. Pottery ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

N

a scroll on a form 29 with the stamp FELICIS MA from Vichy' (note by F. Oswald). In first-century ditch, N. of B block. Vespasian.

15. Lid, black with black-brown fracture. Large first-century pit, E. of well, between first and second fillings. Late first century.

16. Light grey, hard baked, grey fracture with large pieces of grit. Comb-markings on body; pointed handles. First-century ditch, beneath room A. Cp. *Margidunum*, pl. viii, p. 19. Flavian.

17. Black, with black-grey fracture; friable. Cp. *Richborough Report*, i, nos. 42, 64. Same locality and date.

18. Carinated vessel, black with blue-black fracture. Burnished bands. Sharp carination. First-century ditch, N. of B block. Flavian.

19. Flanged bowl, black with black-grey fracture. Well made, with sharp outlines. Burnished black bands. Cp. *Caerleon*, 348. Large pit, E. of well, between first and second fillings. Domitian.

20. Grey flagon, grey fracture, well baked. Deeply incised roulettings on well-marked flutings. Well-defined footstand. The numerous cordons and flutings suggest a La Tène influence, but there is no direct parallel. Same locality, lowest levels. Flavian.

21. Black bowl, imitation of form 37. High black polish, incised criss-cross lines. For shape cp. *Caerleon* 201; for design cp. *Hengistbury Head*, pl. xviii, 18, 19. Late first to early second century.

22. Buff-brown handled urn. Buff fracture with large pieces of grit.

23. Bag-shaped beaker; grey-white paste with grey coating.

24. Red carinated bowl, with orange-red fracture; hard baked.

25. Light-grey fluted vessel of abnormal thickness; hard baked.

Nos. 21-5 were discovered as a group at X outside the ditches. Possibly a disturbed grave-group. Date: late first to early second century.

26. Bronze bangle, or pennanular brooch,  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Lowest level, hall of B block. Associated with Hadrianic pottery.

27. Colander, light grey with grey fracture; diagonal scorings; lower part burnished, intermediate in type between nos. 37 and 39. Cp. *Richborough Report*, iii, no. 224. Hadrian-Antonine.

28. Form 33, terra sigillata. Rheinzabern ware with stamp IANV(?). In infilling above period II (see section 4, pl. XLVI). Late second century (stamp  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

29. Large bag-shaped beaker, white paste, with umber coating, orange at base. In infilling above period I. Hadrianic.

30. Folded Castor beaker, with scales, white paste, with dark brown-umber coating. Cp. *Margidunum*, pl. xxi. Same locality. Hadrian-Antonine.

31. Light-grey platter, with light-grey fracture; hard baked; matt surface. In silt, period III. Early third century.

32. Black platter with burnished loops. In silt, period II. Antonine.

Nos. 27-32 were found in large drainage ditch S. of B block. See section 4 (pl. XLVI).

33. Light-grey stew-pan, with burnished criss-cross lines; medium baked. Ditch beneath NE. corner of courtyard, B block. Antonine.

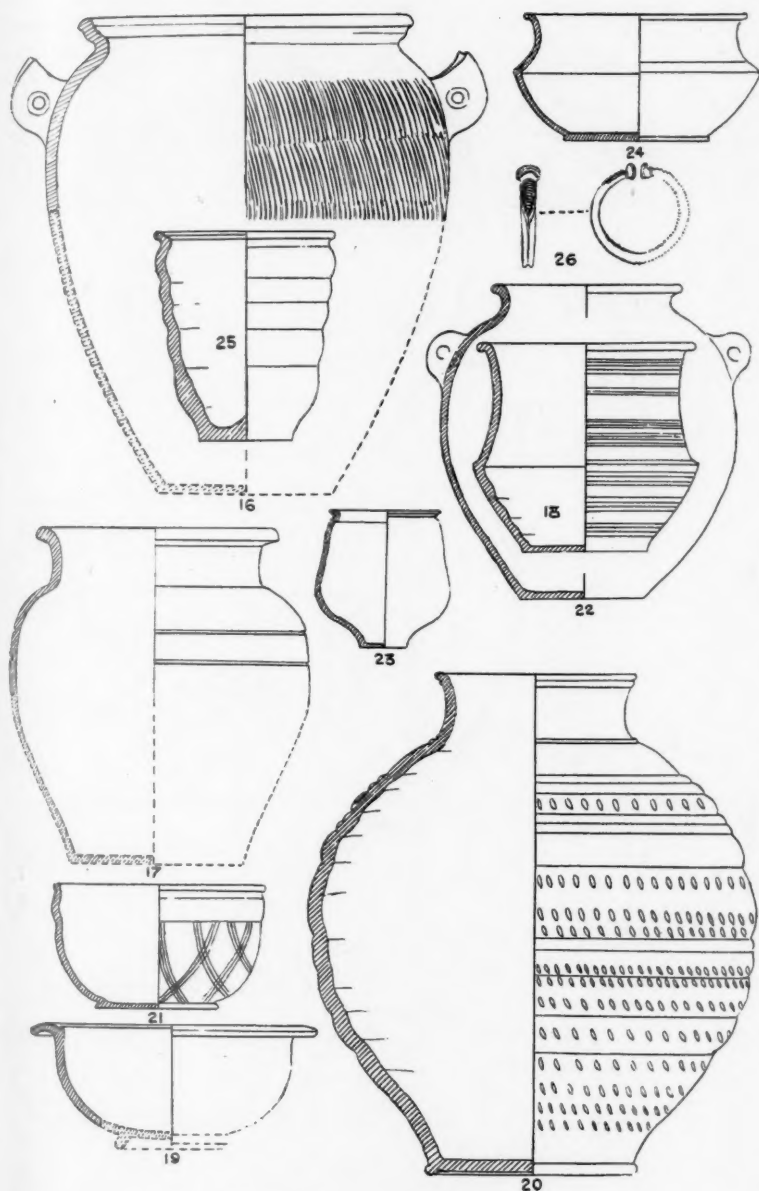


FIG. 2. Pottery, and (26) bangle ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

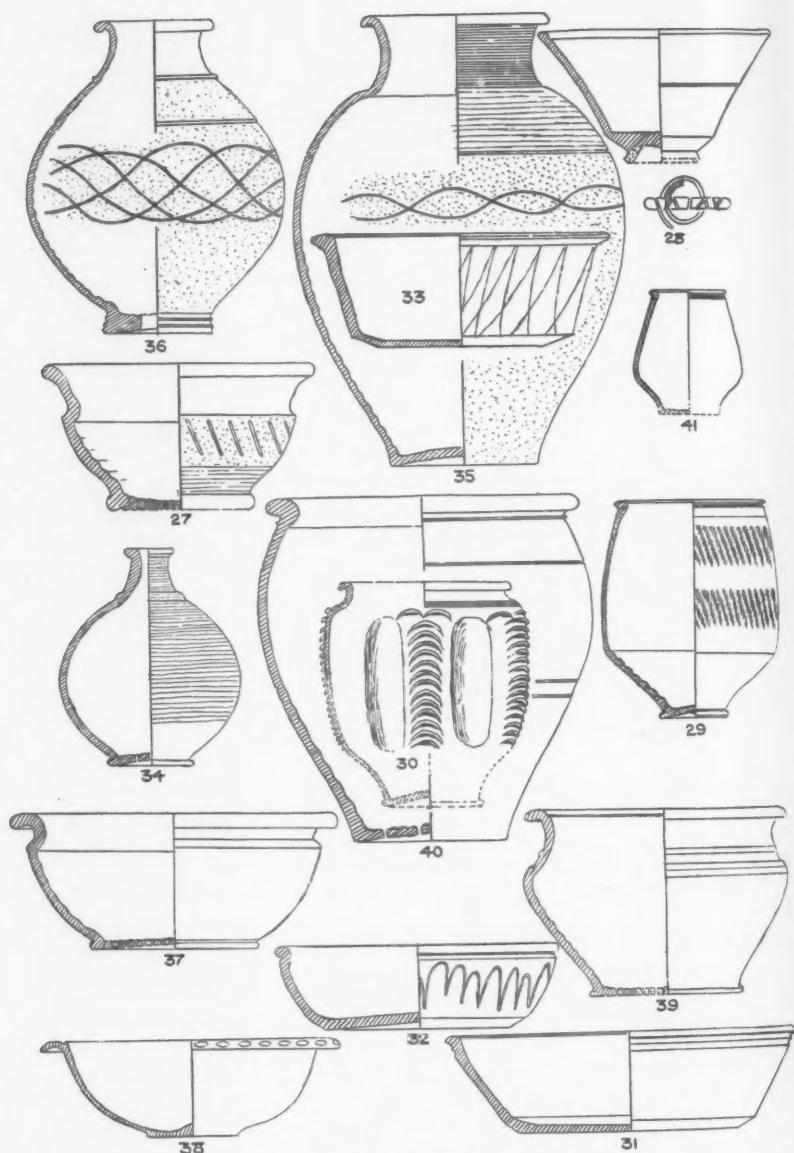


FIG. 3. Pottery (1)

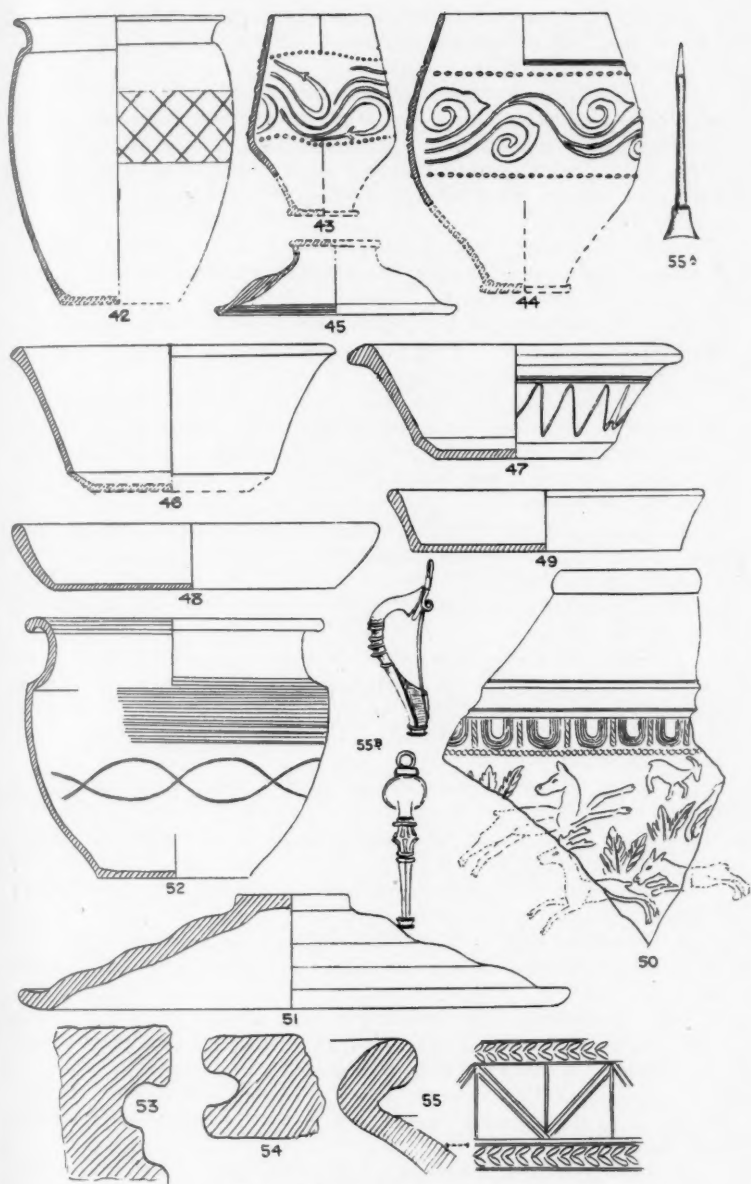


FIG. 4. Pottery, etc. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 50,  $\frac{1}{2}$ )



34. Light-grey sprinkler vase, a waster. Seven holes round central hole in base. Hard baked. Burnished except at base. Same locality. Late second to early third century.

35. Grey flagon, burnished on neck and shoulder, with intersecting loops on body, helical markings on basal exterior. Medium baked. Lowest level of room N. of E. entrance, B block. Late Antonine.

36. Light-grey flagon with intersecting loops on body, hole in base made after baking. Hard baked. Ditches NE. of B block. Late second to early third century.

37. Black colander with black-grey fracture. Burnished exterior. Medium baked. Same locality (in association with human skull). Late second to early third century.

38. Buff-white flanged bowl, with mauve-painted markings on rim. Well baked and turned. Finger markings in base. In filling of latrine pit. Probably early third century.

39. Blue-grey colander, with blue-black fracture with large pieces of grit in paste. Soft baked. In first-century ditch N. of B block. Domitian.

40. Black-maroon strainer, with granulated surface, as in fluted pots. Blue-black fracture; soft baked. Ditch below channelled hypocaust. Early second century.

41. Bag-shaped beaker, white paste with dark umber coating; well marked cornice-rim. Hearth of period II, room A. Antonine.

42. Black urn, highly burnished; central zone matt dark grey, with lattice of black lines. Black-red fracture; soft baked. In lowest level. Late second century.

43. Beaker of Castor ware, with dark green metallic coating; red interior. In upper levels. Cp. May, *Roman Pottery in York Museum*, pl. x. Early third century.

44. Beaker of Castor ware, with dark umber coating. Middle levels. Same date.

45. Black lid with deeply incised grooving internally; black-grey fracture. Upper levels. Same date.

46. Black bowl, slightly burnished, with black-grey fracture. Upper levels. Same date.

47. Light-grey stew-pan, with burnished zig-zag line; hard baked. Upper levels. Same date.

48. Light-grey platter, hard baked. Upper levels. Same date.

49. Black platter, burnished internally. Medium baked. Upper levels. Same date.

Nos. 42-9 were found in latrine pit, N. of well.

50. Form 30, terra sigillata, good glaze, style of CINNAMVS. In small ditches NE. of B block, bottom levels. Antonine. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

51. Blue-black lid, with blue-black fracture; soft baked. In silt, period III, of large drainage ditch S. of B block. Late second to early third century.

52. Light-grey urn, burnished on lip of rim and on shoulder, intersecting loops on body. Hard baked. Large pit S. of Gatehouse. First half of fourth century.

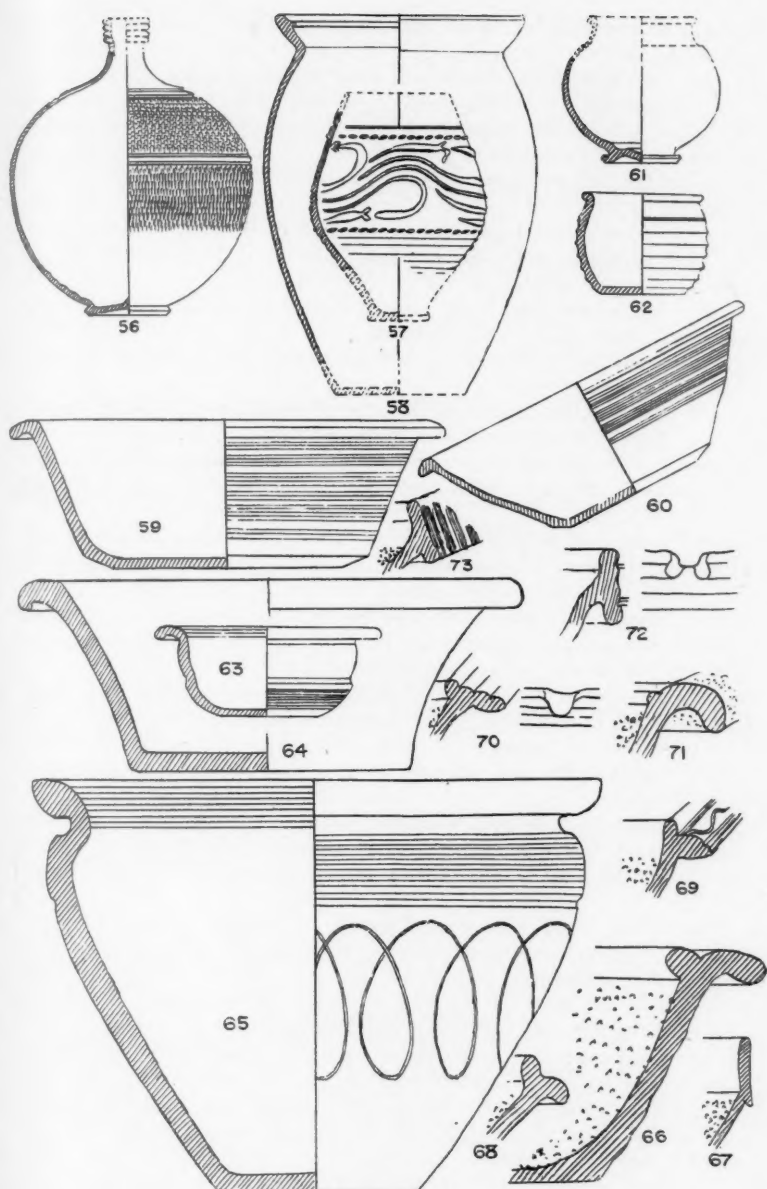


FIG. 5. Pottery ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

53, 54. Sections of tooled and moulded stones from well. Third century.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

55. Fragment of red store-jar; hard baked. Incised lines between chevron-wreaths in middle portion. Similar wreaths occur on large Claudian and Flavian store-jars at Margidunum, but with no intermediate pattern. By its associations this fragment can hardly be earlier than the end of the second century and it probably belongs to period III, c. A.D. 180-230.

55 A. Iron stylus. Large drainage ditch, S. of B block. Third century.

55 B. Trumpet fibula, side and front views ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Unstratified. Second century.

56. Jug of fine buff clay, rouletted, with blue-black coating. Cp. *V. C. H. Herts.*, vol. iv, pl. III, no. 2.

57. Beaker of Castor ware, buff clay with green metallic coating, reddish interior.

58. Black to dull buff cooking-pot, shelly ware, insufficiently baked.

59. Dark-grey stew-pan, with burnished bands, medium baked.

60. Blue-black stew-pan, with burnished bands, medium baked.

Nos. 56-60 came from upper charcoal, room A, first half of third century.

61. Beaker of terra sigillata, type Niederbieber 24 A. Good glaze. Immediately beneath concrete of road crossing the large drainage ditch E. of B block. Early third century.

62. Blue-black friable ware, with well-marked flutings. In disturbed soil, bath-house area near large block of masonry. Probably second century. A similar pot at Little London, Lincs.

63. Blue-grey bowl, burnished on lip and on lower half; hard baked. Ditch area NE. of B block, upper levels. First half of third century.

64. Grey-green stew-pan, matt surface; medium baked. Top level of first-century pit area. Wasters of this type occur at Little London. Fourth century.

65. Blue-grey store-jar, burnished on lip and shoulder, with intersecting loops on body; hard baked. In cobbled room, N. corridor of B block, top floor, in association with coin of MAGNENTIVS. Mid fourth century.

66. White clay, with yellow coating on exterior (except on rim); black grit on interior, diameter 12 in. In large pit S. of gatehouse. First half of fourth century.

67. Red clay with vermilion wash; small red and white grit. Ditch area NE. of B block, top level. Mid fourth century.

68. Grey clay, core reddened at edges; with white coating. Black grit. Same locality and date.

69. Fine white clay with incised wavy line on rim. Small black grit. Cp. *Crambeck*, pl. v, 123. Ditch N. of road near gatehouse. End of third to mid fourth century.

70. Buff-red clay with thumb-spout; plentiful black grit. Same locality and date.

71. Fine white clay, softly baked, with red grit on rim and interior.

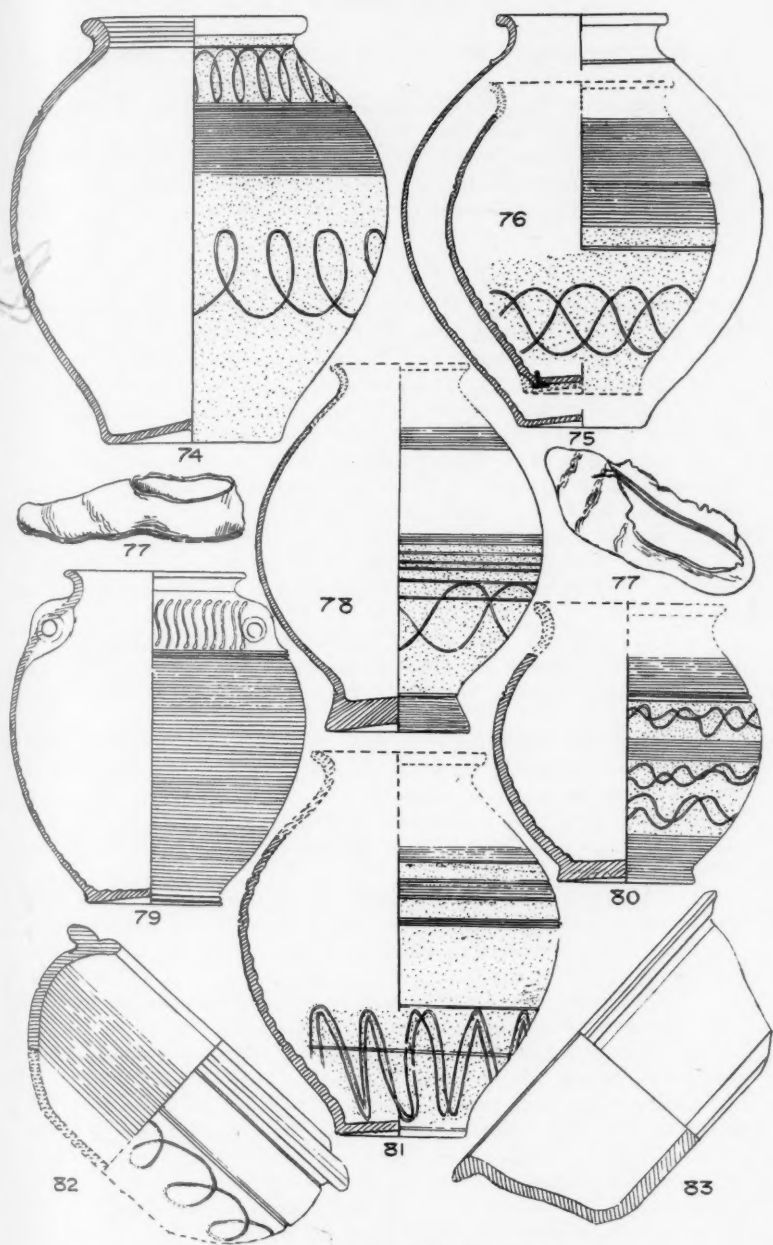


FIG. 6. Pottery and (77) shoe ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

In silt of large drainage ditch S. of B block. Late first to early second century.

72. Fine white clay, small black grit on body and rim. Ditch area NE. of B block, middle levels. Third century.

73. Fine white clay, hammerhead type (Bushe-Fox 214) with orange bands on rim. Outer ditches, lowest level. Fourth century.

Nos. 66-73 came from sections of Mortarium rims.

#### POTTERY, ETC., FROM THE WELL

74. Grey flagon; distorted rim. Rim burnished internally. Burnish-lines on shoulder. Rough grey matt surface on body, with burnished loops. Cp. Blackmoor hoard in *V.C.H. Hants.*, and third-century well at Margidunum (pl. v, 3). In silt of well. Late third century.

75. Orange flagon, originally with burnished surface. Cf. *Ospringe*, 470. In rubbish used to fill well. Mid third century.

76. Dark grey urn, with black burnished coating on shoulder. Burnished loops on lower half. Nail in bottom to stop leak. Badly worn. In silt of well. Middle to end of third century.

77. Shoe in maroon leather with thin sole. In silt at bottom of well.

78. Black urn; burnished on upper half and foot; lower half matt dark grey with burnished loops. In silt of well. Middle to end of third century.

79. Dark grey urn, matt above, but burnished below girth-groove of shoulder, eared handles on indented shoulder. Cp. *Crambeck*, 80, 81. S-shaped vertical lines on shoulder. In rubbish used to fill well. Mid third century.

80. Black urn, burnished wavy lines on matt zones alternating with burnished zones; helical markings on basal exterior. In black silt of well. Middle to late third century.

81. Dark grey urn. Alternate burnished and matt zones, with burnished loops (no parallels). In black silt of well. Middle to late third century.

82. Light-grey stew-pan, burnished on lip, flange, and upper half. Burnished loops on matt lower half. Cp. Sumner, *Sloden and Blackheath Meadow*; also *Niederbieber*, Abb. 55 (12). In black silt of well. Middle to late third century.

No. 82 is a form found in quantities on the site in late third to fourth-century deposits. Cp. nos. 87, 98, 99, 104.

83. Light-grey stew-pan, hard baked. In rubbish on drainage slab of well, with fragments of form 31.

84. Blue-grey vessel, matt surface with indented scroll on shoulder, burnished black rim. Hard baked. Large drainage ditch S. of B block. In silt, period III. End of second to early third century. This type of vessel, found in quantities on the site, occurs at Crococolana, Little London, and Verulamium (no. 77), but apparently not elsewhere. It seems to have remained in vogue from the end of the first century (cp. no. 40) to the early years of the third century. In the later examples

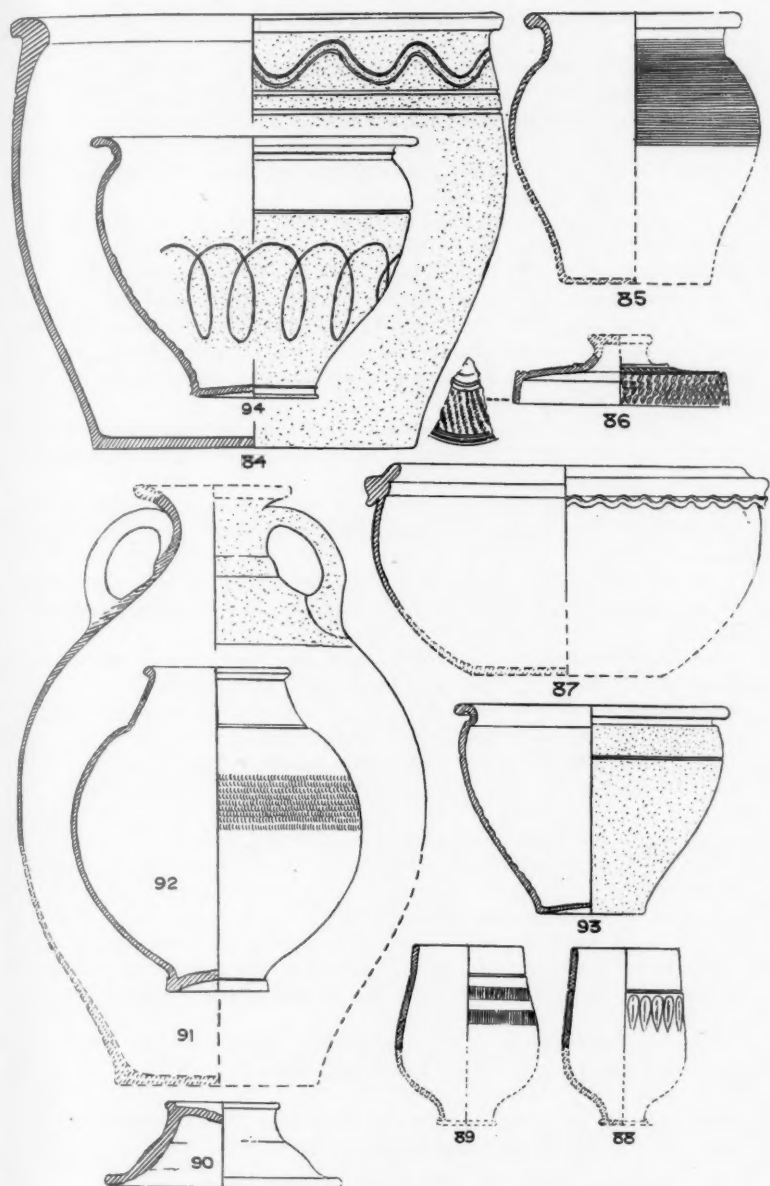


FIG. 7. Pottery ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

the rim becomes heavier and more incurved, while generally a wavy scroll is added.

85. Dark brown urn of shelly ware (*Pecten* shells), with fine rillings on neck and shoulder. Friable; soft baked. Cp. *Richborough Report*, iii, nos. 336-8. In bath-house yard, top level. End of third to mid fourth century.

86. Lid of buff clay with umber coating; rouletted. Threshold room A. Late third to mid fourth century.

87. Black stew-pan with varnished surface; frilling on lip of flange. Black-red fracture. In concrete of pilae of bath hypocaust. Second half of third century. This type of bowl, which is most closely paralleled by the pottery from Sloden and Blackheath Meadow (Sumner, pl. iv, nos. 11-16, pl. ix, nos. 10-15), occurs plentifully in all late third and fourth-century deposits on the site, but is not found at Margidunum and the neighbouring sites. The frilling perhaps indicates a slightly earlier date than nos. 81 and 93.

88. Beaker of white paste with bluish-red coating, with raised lozenge pattern on shoulder. In bottom layer, double pit S. of bath-house. Middle to end of third century.

89. Beaker of grey clay with grey metallic glaze and bands of fine rouletting. In charcoal of channelled hypocaust flues. Late third century.

90. Brown-buff lid, buff-grey fracture, poorly baked. In silt, period III, of large drainage ditch, S. of B block. Late second to early third century.

91. Reddish-orange jug, lower half burnished; well baked (cp. *Niederbieber*, Abb. 39, type 68; Denton Hall Turret 12 B, E. B. Birley, *Excavations W. of Newcastle*, 1929). Late third to early fourth century. Beneath fragmentary mosaic, NW. corner of B block.

92. Dark grey burnished and finely rouletted flagon, thin and well baked. Middle to end third century. Cp. *Richborough Report*, ii, no. 142.

93. Light-grey bowl, matt surface, hard baked.

94. Light-grey bowl, matt surface, but shoulder and lip burnished, hard baked.

Nos. 92-4 came from outer ditch II.

Nos. 93 and 94, middle end of third century. This type occurs commonly at Crambeck and Throlam but also at Margidunum in Antonine deposits. At Norton Disney it occurs almost solely in third-century deposits.

95. Platter of buff clay with orange coating (imitation of form 31 S. 6), badly flaked and worn. Cp. *Richborough Report*, i, no. 104. End of third to mid fourth century.

96. Rim of large cooking-pot of shelly ware, brown, poorly baked. Same date. Cp. *Margidunum*, third-century well, no. 31.

Nos. 95-6 came from large pit, S. gatehouse.

97. Stew-pan of white clay with mauve coating. Top level, corridor of dwelling-house. End of third to mid fourth century.



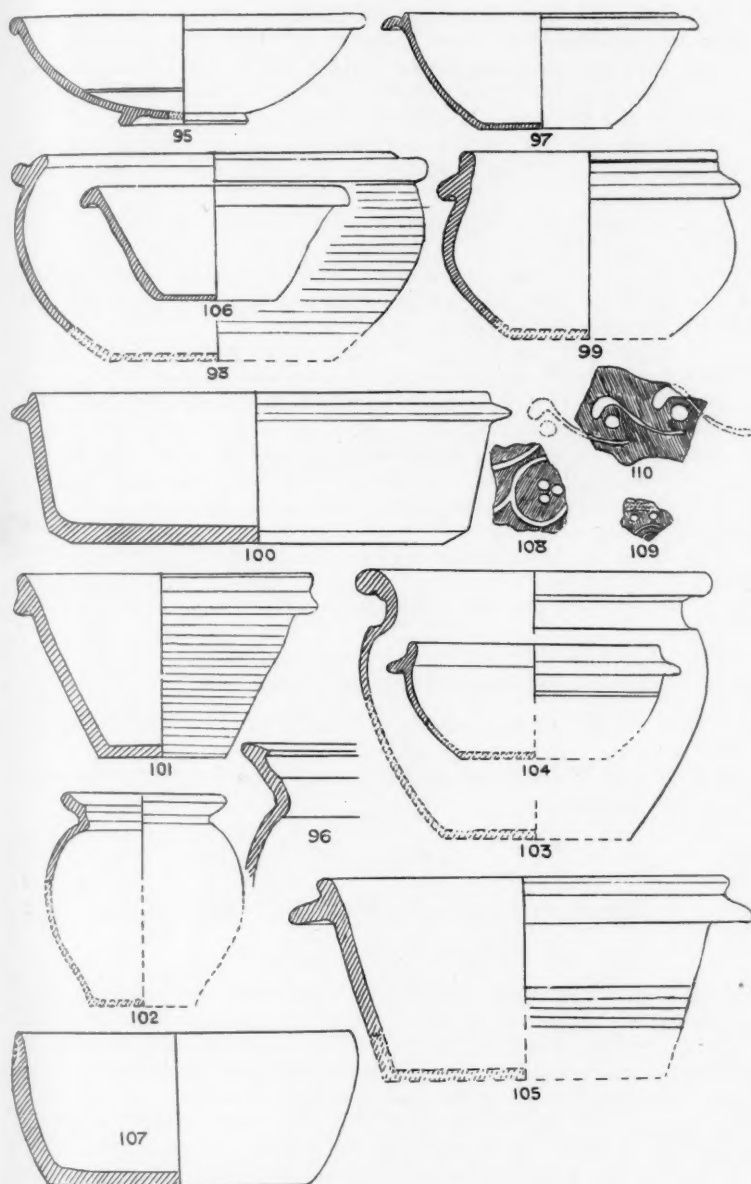


FIG. 8. Pottery (1)

98. Grey pan with black burnished bands on exterior. Hard baked. Mid fourth century.

99. Blue-grey pan, matt surface. Hard baked. Mid fourth century.

100. Blue-grey pan, with helical markings on basal exterior. Cp. *Crambeck* and *Throlam*. Mid fourth century.

101. Light-grey pan, with darker burnished bands. Helical markings on basal exterior. Hard baked. Cp. *Crambeck* and *Throlam*. Mid fourth century.

102. Blue-grey urn, rough surface. Hard baked. Cp. *Margidunum*, third-century well, no. 32. Mid fourth century.

103. Grey bowl, with burnished lip. Hard baked. Mid fourth century.

104. Blue-grey pan, with burnished rim and flange. Thin ware. Mid fourth century.

105. Light-grey pan, upper part rough, lower part burnished. Hard baked. Mid fourth century. Cp. *Crambeck* and *Throlam*.

106. Greenish-grey pan, rough surface. Top soil, gatehouse area. First half of fourth century.

107. Platter of buff clay, with orange coating. Cp. *Richborough Report*, i, 105. Cobbled floor, W. corridor, B block. Mid fourth century.

108. Buff clay, red coating with raised white slip decoration. Mid fourth century.

109. Grey clay, black polish, decoration in white slip with rouletting. Mid fourth century.

Nos. 98-105 and 108-9 came from top level, ditch area, NE. of B block.

110. Buff clay, red coating with raised white slip decoration. Top levels, channelled hypocaust. Mid fourth century.

Note. It has not been possible to illustrate the small finds of bronze, glass, and bone. These were ordinary in character with the exception of an instrument of pewter, in the shape of a lion's claw, which it is hoped to figure elsewhere.

## APPENDIX

### *Report on Skeletons submitted for Examination*

By L. H. D. BUXTON, F.S.A.

Of the three skeletons submitted for examination two were too fragmentary for detailed consideration. Of these two, no. 1 was a male and no. 2 a female. From the fragmentary remains they did not appear to show any abnormalities. The teeth were in excellent condition and there were no traces of apical abscesses (gumboils) which are so frequently found in Romano-British skeletons. The male was probably rather tall and fairly muscular, characters which could also be observed in the female.

Skeleton no. 3 was well preserved, although the feet appeared to have been destroyed during the course of excavation. The skeleton belonged to a tall man; the stature calculated from the thigh and arm bones is just

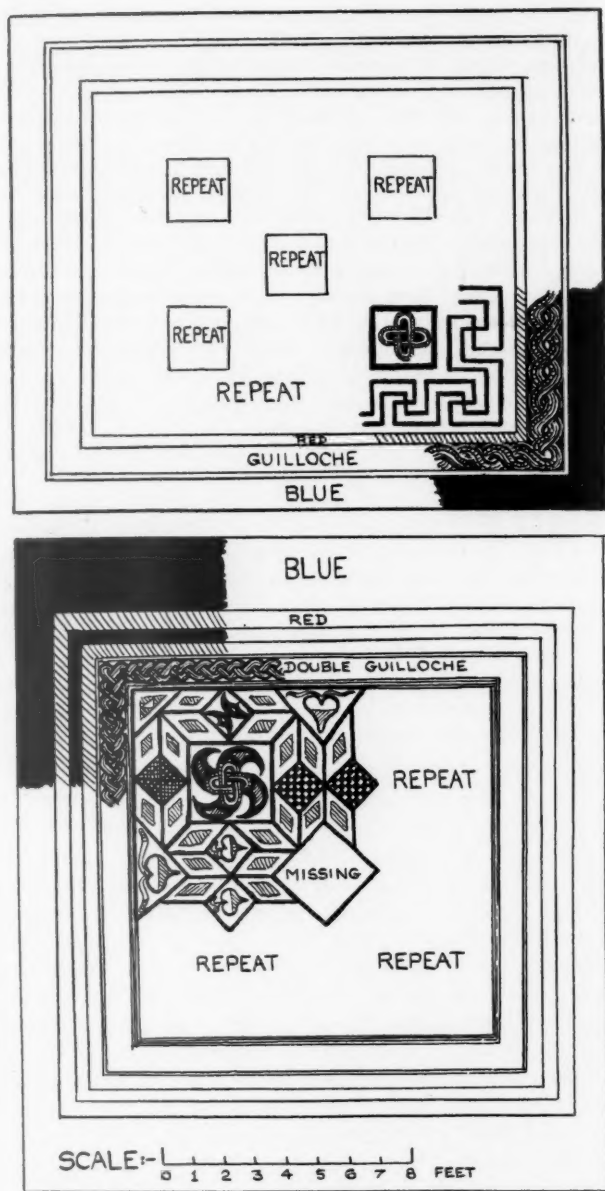


FIG. 9. Diagrammatic sketch of mosaics

under 5 ft. 7 in., which is 1 in. above the *average* stature given by Pearson in his classic memoir.<sup>1</sup>

On the other hand, the skeleton is remarkable for its lack of muscularity, and although it is almost certainly a male it possesses a female gracility unusual in early British skeletons. The wisdom teeth had not been cut, but probably, as is the case not infrequently among civilized persons, they were suppressed. I judge the man to have been somewhere between 20 and 25 years of age. An unusual feature was the piercing of the 'olecranon fossa' of the humerus. This condition is quite common in many archaeological series especially among the arm bones from Egyptian graves, but is unusual in British skeletons. I do not think that it has any racial significance, although some anthropologists have attached considerable importance to it. The area included within the capsule of the thigh and knee joints is considerable. This is probably due to the habit of flexing the limbs, probably from sitting on the haunches instead of a chair. The teeth show signs of considerable, though not excessive, wear, due no doubt to hard food; but there is no trace of disease, nor are there any traces of any lesions on the bones. The skull is rather small for the size of the individual, and is well below average length and breadth. This deficiency is made up to a certain extent in the height, which is above the average. The cephalic index is approximately 78, which is close to the normal for the type of man which inhabited these islands in Romano-British and Saxon times and survives to this day. In fact after examining the skeleton I was struck by the fact that, as far as could be judged by the bones, it was that of a singularly normal and presumably usually healthy individual, a little above average height, and rather below average muscular development, who certainly would have little cause to consult his dentist, if such had existed. The only abnormality was what may be described as his unusual femininity for a man.

<sup>1</sup> *Phil. Trans.* A 192, p. 213.

## *A Shaped Bone from Warren Hill, Suffolk*

By J. REID MOIR

DURING a recent visit to the famous gravel-pits at Warren Hill, Suffolk, one of the workmen handed me the bone which is described in this note. He evidently attached little importance to the specimen, which had been kept merely because it was a bone—as such are rare in the Warren Hill Gravel. The finder informed me that the specimen came from the concreted gravel—a very compact and chalky layer in the Warren Hill deposit. This claim is borne out, first, by the white, chalky appearance of the bone, which corresponds with the condition of others from the same horizon; and, secondly, by the fact that the medullary cavity of the specimen still retains some of the gravel in which it was embedded. The bone is clearly fossil, but, like others from Warren Hill, this condition is not accompanied by an addition to the weight of the specimen. The bone, in fact, probably now weighs less than it did in its pristine state—a condition of affairs, however, by no means uncommon in ancient specimens. It has assumed a consistency similar to that of chalk, and its surfaces can easily, though roughly, be scraped, or cut, by a knife.

As will be seen from the illustrations (pl. XLVII)<sup>1</sup> this bone, which appears to represent part of one of the long bones of a species of *Equus*, has, with the exception of the articular end, been modified, over the whole of its surfaces, by longitudinal cuts. When the specimen is examined it is seen that, as is also clear in the illustrations (pl. XLVII, 1 and 1A), the shaping extended farther than the present termination of the bone, as the cuts are abruptly truncated by the broken end. This examination shows, moreover, that the specimen has been subjected to some amount of abrasion, probably in the form of rolling by water action, since it was shaped by man. Some dissolution of the surface has also taken place, and, where this has occurred, the cut areas appear as small 'islands' surrounded by cancellous tissue. Further, the surface of the cuts, and other portions of the bone, bear in many places specks of what appears to be manganese. There would thus seem little doubt that the shaping of this specimen was carried out before the laying down of the concreted gravel at Warren Hill, and, if this is the case, the

<sup>1</sup> The photographs of the specimen were executed by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse of the British Museum.

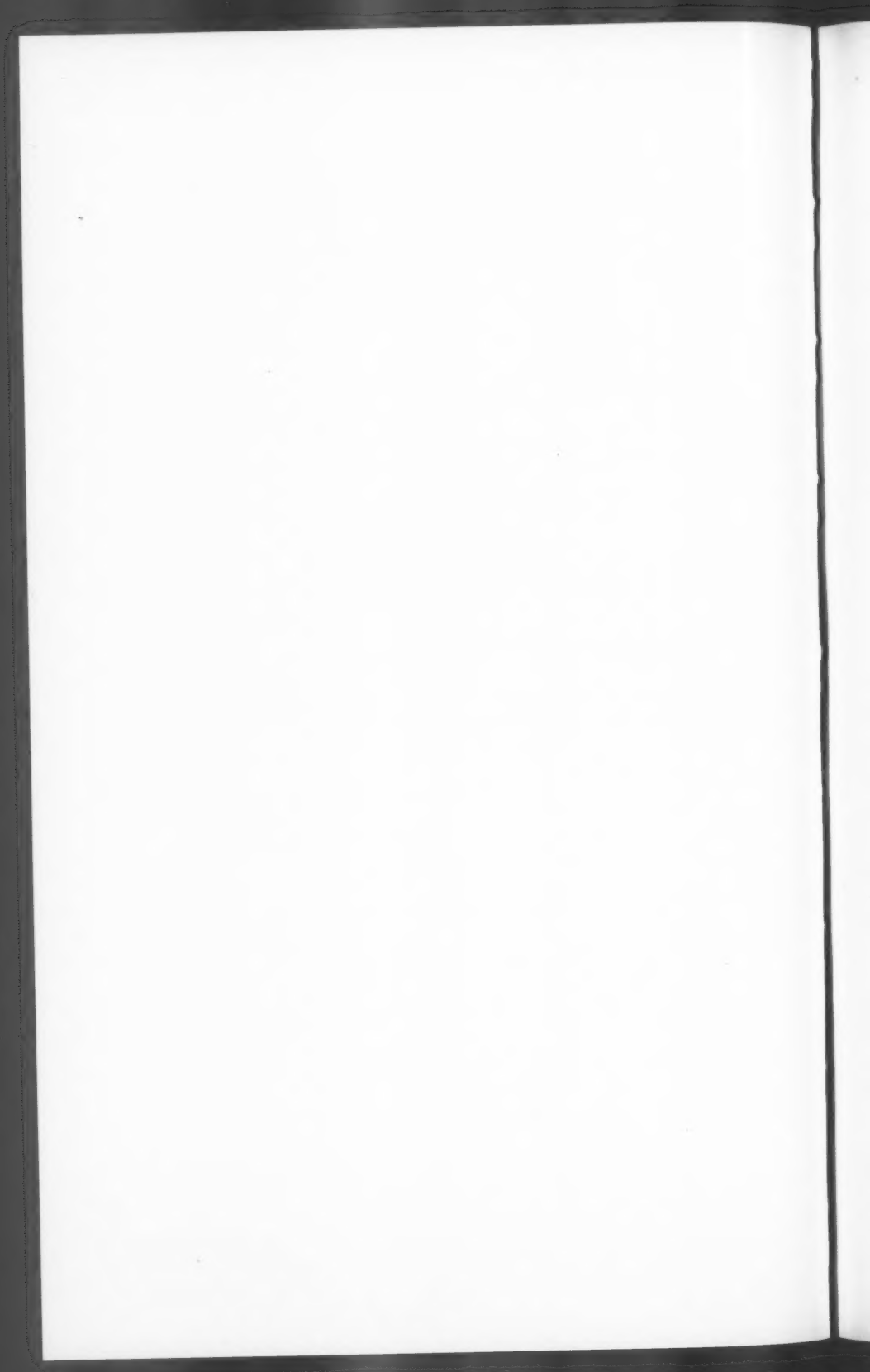
bone at once assumes importance, as it becomes necessary to regard it as one of the very few examples of shaped bones referable to Lower Palaeolithic times. For, so far as my knowledge extends, no specimen so elaborately modified as that under description has hitherto been notified from deposits of this epoch. There is one specimen in a collection, given recently to the Ipswich Museum by Mrs. Charlotte Baynes, from the Natufian (Mesolithic) horizon in Palestine, which exhibits a somewhat similar method of shaping, while the well-known 'sling-stone', discovered beneath the Red Crag at Bramford, Suffolk,<sup>1</sup> also shows a comparable technique. But, while the latter specimen is referable to pre-Palaeolithic times, the former was made at the close of the Stone Age. The exact use to which the Warren Hill bone was put must remain problematical, for it is incomplete. Judging, however, from the Natufian specimen mentioned, which is sharpened to a point, while the other end is formed by the articular surface, I think it reasonable to suppose that the Warren Hill bone had also a sharpened end, while the articular surface was held in the hand when the artifact was being used. Its exact cultural age must also remain, within limits, conjectural, for the Warren Hill gravel contains an extraordinarily extensive series of flint implements of divergent antiquity. From this deposit have been recovered specimens of the following cultures: (1) Harrisonian Eoliths, (2) Sub-crag, (3) Early and Late Chelles, (4) Early and Late St. Acheul, and (5) Early Le Moustier, or Clacton III. Though the shaped bone under description is not later than (5), it may be referable to any of the cultures named, but, from its condition, I am inclined to dissociate it from (1) and (2). But, while this is the case, we are, it would appear, confronted in this Warren Hill specimen with an elaborately shaped bone of Lower Palaeolithic Age, to which the term 'remarkable' may appropriately be applied, and its discovery affords yet one more proof of the danger of imagining that flint implements constituted the sole industrial output of early Palaeolithic man. The bone, which has been presented to the Ipswich Museum, where it can be examined, measures in greatest length,  $6\frac{15}{16}$  in.; in greatest width,  $1\frac{10}{16}$  in.; and in greatest thickness,  $1\frac{1}{16}$  in. It is badly cracked, and of a white colour, slightly stained in places by the gravel in which it was embedded.

<sup>1</sup> *Man*, April 1929, pp. 62-5.



I                      IA                      IB  
A shaped bone from the Warren Hill gravel, Suffolk





## *Further Miscellaneous Notes on Medieval English Alabaster Carvings*

By W. L. HILDBURGH, F.S.A.

[Read 17th December 1936]

THE miscellaneous notes herewith presented have been gathered, at various times and from various sources, since publication of my last series of notes of the kind, in the *Archaeol. Journ.* for 1931 (lxxxviii, 228-46). The one single factor they all have in common is some connexion or other with the medieval English alabaster industry, on which much scattered material has already appeared in several well-known books and in a very considerable number of papers on the subject in periodical publications.

In the *Antiq. Journ.* for July 1932 (xii, 302-5), I reported, in some detail, my finding the remains of a fine English alabaster retable, complete except for the original woodwork, in Afferden, a small village of Dutch Limburg. Those remains, comprising seven scenic panels and sixteen small image-panels, seemingly were brought to Afferden in 1542—presumably as a result of the English Reformation and the consequent contemporary exportation of much English church-furniture—and were there built into a marble altar-piece quite different in design from the painted wooden framing for which they were originally prepared. Due to the circumstances of my visit, I was unable at the time to obtain photographs of the alabasters. I have since received a photograph (pl. XLVIII)<sup>1</sup> of the carvings as set up in Afferden church. Since in my above-cited note I called attention to the unusual features of certain of the carvings, and indicated the probable arrangement of the panels in the painted wooden framework which presumably originally supported them, I need not here again go into those matters.

Compared with the very large number of surviving medieval English alabaster carvings, the number of such carvings preserved together as originally grouped is very small. The recent discovery of a group of nine scenic panels not recorded in publications concerned with the English alabaster industry, all originally from, and presumably almost all of the scenic panels of, one large retable or reredos, is therefore a noteworthy event.

<sup>1</sup> Sent me by Miss Stefanie Deichmann; reproduced by courtesy of the Dutch State Office for the Care of Monuments, to which the negative belongs.

The nine tables, now the property of our Fellow the Duke of Rutland, are in an unusually excellent state of preservation; their carving is still sharp and almost uninjured, while most of their original colouring has been retained for us through having been covered in some subsequent period with a thick coating of brown oil-paint, now happily removed.

The nine tables (pls. XLIX-LI),<sup>1</sup> depicting scenes from the Passion of our Lord, represent the 'Entry into Jerusalem',<sup>2</sup> the 'Betrayal', the 'Mocking after the Appearance before Caiaphas', the 'Scourging', the 'Carrying of the Cross', the 'Deposition', the 'Entombment', the 'Resurrection', and the 'Appearance to Mary Magdalene'. The group is thus part of one originally including, instead of the five or the seven of the majority of the English alabaster retables, an exceptionally large number of scenes—at least ten, if the scenic panels were set in two rows as in the Passion-reredos at Compiègne,<sup>3</sup> at least eleven if they were (as seems less likely) all in one long row. The central panel, depicting the 'Crucifixion', which presumably was, as in many other sets, taller than the others, is missing from the group. As the reredos at Compiègne has, in addition to its 'Crucifixion', three scenes not represented in the present group, that at Afferden a fourth, and the seven-scened retable at Ecaquelon (Eure)<sup>4</sup> a fifth, it is conceivable that the present group may possibly have originally included further scenic panels. However that may be, it would seem not unlikely that it was originally accompanied by a number of small narrow panels, bearing each a single saintly image, such as appear in the reredoses at Afferden and Compiègne. Eight of the nine tables are accompanied by the detached, finely traceried, alabaster headings originally made for them.

In the 'Entry' table, especially interesting details are the walls of Jerusalem with a gate, the representation of the use of flowering willow-branches to take the place of true palm,<sup>5</sup> and the little

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced, from his negatives, by courtesy of the Duke of Rutland.

<sup>2</sup> This scene seems to have been represented comparatively rarely on English alabaster retables; cf. *Antiq. Journ.* iv (1924), 377 *seqq.* and pl. LI.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Biver, 'Some Examples of English Alabaster Tables in France', in *Archaeol. Journ.* lxxvii (1910), pls. XIII-XVII; Prior and Gardner, *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, Cambridge, 1912, fig. 538; *Il. Cat. Exhibition English Medieval Alabaster Work* (Soc. Antiquaries, 1910), London, 1913, pl. VIII; P. Nelson, 'The Woodwork of English Alabaster Retables', in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* 1920, pl. facing p. 57.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Exposition d'art religieux ancien* (100 pls., with descriptions of objects thereon), Rouen, 1932, pl. XII; Biver, *op. cit.*, pl. III; Nelson, *op. cit.*, pl. facing p. 50.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *Antiq. Journ.* iv (1924), 379.



English alabaster altar-piece, Afferden, Holland



1. The Entry into Jerusalem



2. The Betrayal



3. The Mocking

person (presumably Zacchaeus)<sup>1</sup> in the tree in the upper corner. In the 'Appearance to the Magdalene', especially interesting are the trees of several varieties arranged in rows and enclosed by paling to represent the 'garden'.<sup>2</sup>

The modern history of the group is interesting. Its first public appearance in London was in a small exhibition of medieval works of art, held by Messrs. Duit in their galleries in Duke Street, St. James's; an exhibition including also some other interesting English alabaster carvings, noteworthy among which was the fine fragmentary panel depicting the Annunciation with the Crucifix on the Lily-plant, formerly in the Cologne Kunstgewerbe Museum, which served as basis for a paper printed in vol. lxxiv of *Archaeologia*.<sup>3</sup>

The Duke of Rutland, who bought the group from Messrs. Duit, has succeeded in tracing its history back to about 1860, but has been unable to find any reference to it of earlier date. I am indebted to him for the following facts concerning it:

In 1860 the group was the property of the Cheltenham Philosophical Society, who had started their Museum in 1833; but when and how and whence it entered that institution does not appear—the duke has examined the surviving papers of that Society, but without finding any mention of the alabasters. In September 1860 the Society ceased to exist; and in 1861 their house and other possessions were sold at auction. As the alabasters do not figure in the sale-catalogue of the minor things, it would seem that they went with the house to the man who bought the latter. This man soon after tore down the house and replaced it by another; fortunately he preserved a number of pieces of carving—doubtless including the present alabasters—which had been left in the Society's rooms. When, in 1932, his house was sold by his son, the alabasters were discovered in a closed box in the cellar. Although the group had been divided into four separate lots, they were sold together, as one lot, in the auction-sale accompanying the sale of the house. They were bought, for four guineas, by a small dealer of the neighbourhood; sold by him to a Nottingham dealer for a few pounds profit; and sold by the Nottingham dealer through Messrs. Duit.

The Duke of Rutland has had the group mounted as a retable for the altar in the private chapel at Haddon Hall, in a painted wooden framework replacing the original mounting long since

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* 378 *seq.* (note).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Antiq. Journ.* viii (1928), 56.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. W. L. Hildburgh, 'An Alabaster Table of the Annunciation with the Crucifix', pl. xlv.

lost or destroyed; this modern framework reproduces, as closely as the circumstances permitted, even to the wording and the forms of the lettering, the painted woodwork of certain existing analogous English alabaster retables, most notably the one at Écaquelon, of the same period. It is a matter for congratulation to lovers of medieval English art that this fine, exceptionally large, and presumably almost complete group of alabaster tables is now in hands which assure its preservation, not only as a unit, but also in the country of its origin.

In 1931 there was held in Rouen, as part of the celebrations associated with the fifth centenary of Joan of Arc, a noteworthy exhibition of ancient religious art in which appeared many examples, some of them of exceptional beauty and importance, of the art of the English alabastermen. A small hand-catalogue,<sup>1</sup> giving summary descriptions of the exhibits and a few photographic illustrations, was prepared for the use of visitors to the exhibition; later there was published a set of one hundred loose plates, reproducing, on a larger scale, excellent photographs of the most important objects and accompanied by detailed descriptions of those objects.<sup>2</sup>

A list of the English (or presumably English) alabaster carvings in the exhibition herewith follows; the Arabic numerals placed in parentheses are the numbers assigned, in the hand-catalogue, to the several objects below mentioned.

(1) A complete retable, belonging to the church of Écaquelon;<sup>3</sup> reproduced in pl. xii of set.

(2) Retable, composed of seven alabaster tables in their original painted wooden framework, belonging to Mr. F. J. Gould. It includes a Passion set, of five tables, the central one of which is in two scenes ('Our Lord's Pity'<sup>4</sup> below a 'Crucifixion'), and two narrower end-tables, one representing the consecration of an archbishop, the other an archbishop with a kneeling figure (presumably a donor) before him. On the outside of the wings are painted representations of Christ on the Cross and the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian. This retable was reputed to have come originally from the abbey of Cluny: it was later in the collection of M. Henri Baudot; and in 1924 it

<sup>1</sup> Rouen (Imprimerie Lecerf), 1931.

<sup>2</sup> Text by F. Guey and J. Lafond, with Preface by P. Vitry, Rouen (Imprimerie Lecerf), 1932.

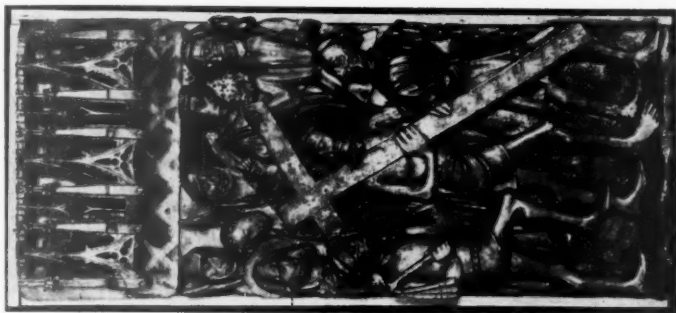
<sup>3</sup> Cf. p. 182, n. 4.

<sup>4</sup> It is interesting to observe that in this, as in many 'Entombment' tables, Mary Magdalene holds her *hair*, as well as her ointment-pot, as one of her symbols; cf. Hildburgh, 'Iconographical Peculiarities in English Medieval Alabaster Carvings', in *Folk-Lore*, xlv (1933), 41 *seq.*





3. The Deposition



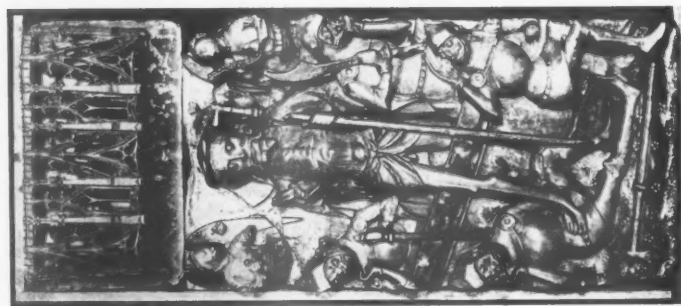
2. Christ carrying His Cross



1. The Scourging



1. The Entombment



2. The Resurrection



3. Christ appearing to St. Mary  
Magdalene

was sold in Paris as part of the 'Collection V . . .'.<sup>1</sup> Reproduced in pl. xiii of set.

(7) Fragment of a table of the 'Betrayal', of the 'Earliest Type' (i.e. of presumably about 1340-80), from a Passion set; none of its applied colouring remains. There is a complete table, of the same subject and type, in Hawkley church, Hampshire.<sup>2</sup> Reproduced in pl. x of set.

(189) An unusually large figure of St. John Baptist. He is represented, as commonly in English alabaster figures of him, wearing a camel's skin, with its head hanging between his legs; below him are several small animals, intended to suggest his sojourn in the desert.<sup>3</sup> H. 150 cm. Covered with a thick coating of white paint, touched with gold paint in parts. Exhibited by the church of Néville (Seine-Inférieure). Reproduced in pl. xiv of set.

(178) An exceptionally beautiful flat-backed group of the Virgin and Child: H. 80 cm. The Virgin is seated and, as in almost all of the English alabastermen's groups of the Virgin and Child,<sup>4</sup> holds the Child with her right arm. Exhibited by the church of Ourville (Seine-Inférieure). Reproduced in pl. x of set. The group is so close in style, and particularly in its representation of the drapery, to the beautiful little alabaster panel, in its original painted wooden housing, belonging to Worcester cathedral,<sup>5</sup> that we must believe it to be from the same group of workshops as that panel. There is a very similar representation of the same subject, with the Virgin similarly seated and crowned, and with the Child held by her right arm, on a panel of a tomb at Abergavenny.<sup>6</sup>

Another of the alabaster images representing the Virgin and Child exhibited (no. 176; reproduced in pl. vii of set), although not catalogued as English, seems to merit consideration here because of its presumable relation of some kind with the English images of the same subject. 80 cm. high, it depicts the Virgin,

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced in catalogue of the sale of that collection.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Nelson, 'Earliest Type of English Alabaster Panel Carvings', in *Archaeol. Journ.* lxxvii (1919), pl. vii.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. note on a similar figure of St. John, p. 189 *infra*; also, *Antiq. Journ.* x (1930), 41 and pl. x, on a table of 'St. John Preaching'.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. 'Iconographical Peculiarities . . .', 43.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxv (1913), 80.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. A. Gardner, 'Alabaster Tombs of the Gothic Period', in *Archaeol. Journ.* lxxx (1923), pl. ix and p. 10. Compare, also, the group on the large alabaster panel, from Marshfield, Gloucestershire, formerly the property of Mr. F. Leverton Harris and now of the Victoria and Albert Museum; cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxix (1917), 92 and pl. facing 91.

with the Child, holding a fruit, on her *left* arm, with a nosegay in her right hand; her present crown is an ancient restoration. It was exhibited by the church of La Mailleraye (Seine-Inférieure). It was attributed tentatively to Île-de-France or to Champagne, of the first half of the fourteenth century,<sup>1</sup> and its close similarities to three other presumably French images were referred to.<sup>2</sup> An adequate discussion of the relations of this image, and of its several parallels, to a number of English images of the same subject would be out of place in the present series of notes;<sup>3</sup> some of the matters involved in such a discussion may, however, be set forth briefly here.

The La Mailleraye image is, in the attitudes of its figures and in the general disposition of their draperies, so closely similar, excepting that they are reversed, to several alabaster images which we have strong reasons for believing to be of English origin, as to suggest its relationship to those images; furthermore, the Virgin holds in her right hand a long-stemmed nosegay almost identical with the long-stemmed nosegay she holds in her left hand in some of the corresponding English images. The draperies of the La Mailleraye image are somewhat more elaborate and movemented (more especially so of those below the Child) than those of the corresponding English images, but not, I think, sufficiently so as to indicate the absence of a fairly close connexion of some kind between that image and the English ones. The facial features, and especially the eyes, of the La Mailleraye image seem rather more French than English. That the details of the eyes are carved, instead of painted as in most English alabaster images, need not be taken into account, for in many fine English alabasters (e.g. the well-known Virgin and Child found at Flawford) the eye-details are carved. I am not at present prepared to venture any definite opinion concerning the nature of the relationship between the image in question and the English images. I wish now only to point out that the combination of a presumably English material with a form (even though one in reverse) very prevalent in approximately contemporary England seems, in view of the recorded export of raw English alabaster to be carved in France, to suggest either that the English alabaster industry adopted a French form for many of its Madonna images, or that some French carvers (or

<sup>1</sup> Cf. text accompanying set of plates.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*; the three parallel images are reproduced in Vitry and Brière's *Documents* (Paris, 1906), pl. xciv.

<sup>3</sup> I hope to take up the question more fully in a paper concerned especially with English alabaster images of the Virgin and Child.

immigrant English carvers) adapted, by reversing it, an English type with which they had come in contact as a result of the import of the unworked English alabaster.

(8) Fragment ('*La Sainte Vierge couronnée pesant une âme*') of a table representing the peculiarly, as I believe, English subject of St. Michael weighing souls who are being saved by the Virgin's rosary cast upon the beam of the balance.<sup>1</sup> Two souls are shown sheltering beneath her mantle.

(12) Table of 'the Nativity of our Lord'.

(13) Table of 'the Adoration of the Magi'.

(14) Table of 'the Annunciation of our Lady'. This table, exhibited by M. Maurice Roquigny, of Barentin (Seine-Inférieure), was sold, as part of his collection of antiquities, at the Hôtel Drouot, on 18th March 1932;<sup>2</sup> it was again sold, at Sotheby's, on 30th June of that same year.

(18) Table of the 'Crucifixion', from the chapel of the manor-house of Flainville (Seine-Inférieure). 40 × 26 cm. Exhibited by the Rouen Departmental Museum of Antiquities.

(10) Table of the 'Last Judgement'.<sup>3</sup> 45 × 29 cm. Exhibited by Mr. F. J. Gould. It probably formed part of a Doom reredos.<sup>4</sup> Christ is shown seated upon an arc, with an angel at either side, and above the dead rising in their shrouds;<sup>5</sup> the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist are in prayer, she to the right of the risen souls, he to their left.<sup>6</sup>

(9) Table of an archbishop, 42 × 14 cm., with its traceried canopy, 12 × 14 cm.

(11) Table representing the consecration of a bishop. 50 × 24 cm. I am inclined to think that this is not English work, partly because it has a wavy, curtain-like upper portion resembling the upper portion of a table of the 'Naming of St. John Baptist' which I take to be French inspired by an English carving,<sup>7</sup> partly because its style is unlike that of the English

<sup>1</sup> Cf. 'Iconographical Peculiarities . . .', 48 *seqq.*; *Archaeol. Journ.* lxxxviii (1931), 234 *seqq.*; *Antiq. Journ.* x (1930), 34 *seqq.* and pl. vi.

<sup>2</sup> No. 61 of the catalogue of the sale; reproduced in pl. vii of that catalogue. Cf. pp. 188, 189 *infra*, on other alabasters of the Roquigny Collection.

<sup>3</sup> The same subject, very similar in arrangement, appears painted on one of the shutters of the reredos at La Celle; cf. Biver, *op. cit.*, pl. xii and pp. 77 *seq.*, or Nelson, 'The Woodwork of English Alabaster Retables', pl. facing p. 55.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Nelson, 'A Doom Reredos', in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* 1918, 67 *seqq.*; cf. also *Archaeol. Journ.* lxxxviii, 238 and pl. vii.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *Antiq. Journ.* x, 35 and pl. vi.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxxii (1920), 121 *seq.* (with fig. 3).

<sup>7</sup> Cf. *Antiq. Journ.* viii (1928), 61 *seq.* and pl. xvi.

alabaster work with which we are familiar, and partly because its dimensions are unusual for an English alabaster table.

(15) Table of SS. Faith and Erasmus, with attached gabbling, of which only traces remain (see pl. LII, 1).  $50 \times 25$  cm. St. Faith, a favourite saint in medieval England, is shown crowned as a martyr, holding in her left hand the metal bed whereon she was tortured, and in her right an object which presumably, since she was a patron of the comb-makers, represents a comb. St. Erasmus is depicted as a bishop, holding in his right hand, as emblem of his martyrdom, a windlass upon which his entrails have been wound. This table, exhibited by M. Roquigny, was sold, like the 'Annunciation' table (no. 14 of the Exhibition) above, first in Paris and then in London, in 1932.<sup>1</sup>

(16) Table seemingly representing 'Marriage' and presumably originally forming part of a retable depicting the Seven Sacraments.  $40 \times 26$  cm. Exhibited by the Académie de Rouen (cf. similar table, pl. LIII, 2, and p. 191, *infra*).

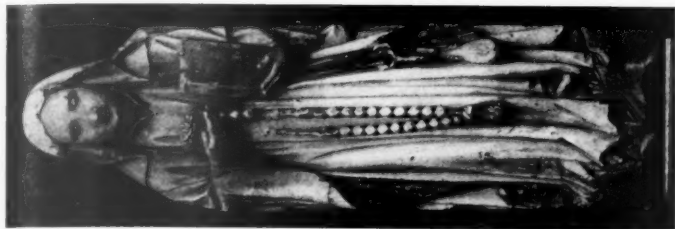
(188) Standing figure of St. Barbara. H. 60 cm.

(190) Group representing God the Father with the Crucified Son; the Dove is missing.  $56 \times 26$  cm. Exhibited by the church of Arques-la-Bataille (Seine-Inférieure). Although this group differs from any clearly English group of the kind which I recall, I am inclined to think that it is English, and probably of the fourteenth century. The back is hollowed, as are the backs of some English alabaster carvings of the 'Earliest Type', in a rounded sort of way, as far as the neck of the principal figure.

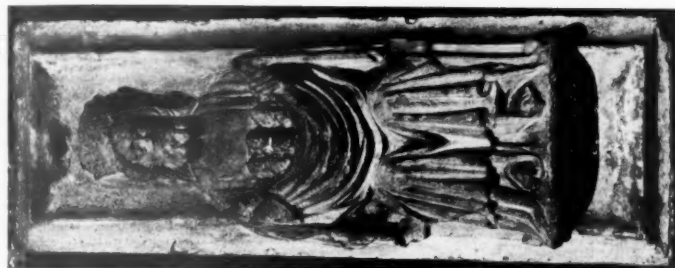
The exceptionally large numbers of English alabaster carvings still, or until lately, preserved in Normandy has placed the Departmental Museum at Rouen in a singularly favourable position for acquiring examples for its collections. Even so long ago as 1901 Bouillet was able to list (although their English origin was at the time not recognized by him) twenty-nine then in the Museum.<sup>2</sup> A plaster cast of an English alabaster not itself in the Museum, exhibited for comparison in a case with some of the Museum's own alabasters, is of such unusual interest as to merit special mention here. The original of this cast represents a very early step towards the peculiarly English, as I believe, groups depicting the Eternal Father holding between His uplifted hands a napkin (or a fold of His robe) containing souls and with the Crucified Son on a cross between His

<sup>1</sup> No. 60, and reproduced in pl. VII of the Paris catalogue.

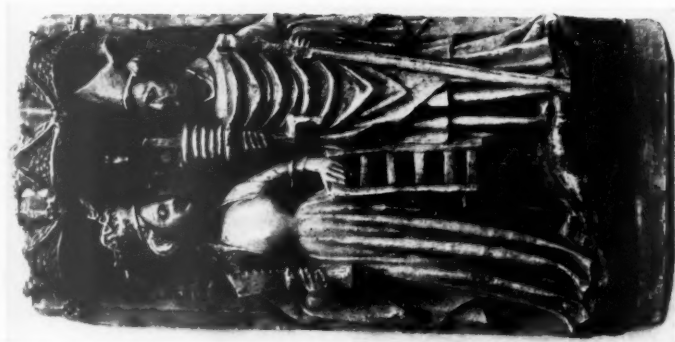
<sup>2</sup> Cf. A. Bouillet, in *Bull. monumental*, 1901, pp. 59 *seq.* A more recent paper concerned with the collection is L. de Vesly's 'Les Albâtres du Musée de Rouen', in *Bull. Soc. libre d'Émulation*, Rouen, 1928.



3. St. Sitha



2. God the Father  
(From a plaster cast)



1. St. Faith and St. Erasmus





2. Holy Matrimony



1. Prophets

knees.<sup>1</sup> That original (cf. pl. LII, 2, from photograph of the cast) is of the 'Earliest Type', and closely analogous to a panel carrying an image of St. Jude,<sup>2</sup> formerly in Dr. Nelson's collection and now in my own. It is the only one of those I recall lacking the Crucified Son, and its parallelism to the still earlier images of Abraham, similarly holding a gathering of little souls and thereby symbolizing Paradise,<sup>3</sup> is pronounced. Incidentally, it may be noted that, although most of the analogous so-called (and occasionally actual) 'Trinity' groups in which the Crucified Son appears have three, or some multiple of three, souls represented,<sup>4</sup> there are seven souls<sup>5</sup> in the present example.

In a chapel of Quimper Cathedral there is a large panel (similar to the one exhibited, no. 189, at Rouen) representing St. John Baptist, said to have come from a church of Penmarc'h; a small figure, presumably that of a donor, kneels before the Saint.<sup>6</sup>

The sale, on 18th March 1932, of the Roquigny Collection included, in addition to the two alabasters exhibited (nos. 14, 15) at Rouen, a table (54 × 27 cm.) of the 'Crucifixion'<sup>7</sup> and a table (40 × 25 cm.) of the 'Resurrection';<sup>8</sup> in the latter the Saviour is shown stepping upon the breast of a soldier<sup>9</sup> (one of four present) lying in front of the tomb-chest.

On 20th May 1932 eight English alabasters, catalogued as 'The Property of a Collector', were sold at Sotheby's. Lot no. 50 was a fragment of a 'Crucifixion'; nos. 51 and 52, incomplete tables of the 'Entombment'; no. 53, an image of St. Sitha,<sup>10</sup> together with a fine traceried canopy; no. 54, a tall 'Crucifixion' table (31 × 14 in.);<sup>11</sup> no. 55, a table of the 'Betrayal' (17 × 10 in.); no. 56, a table of the 'Entombment'

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed discussion of such groups, often miscalled 'Trinities', see 'Iconographical Peculiarities . . .', 50-6.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Nelson, 'Earliest Type . . .', pl. viii and p. 93.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. 'Iconographical Peculiarities . . .', 55 *seq.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 52.

<sup>5</sup> An English alabaster so-called (although lacking the Dove) 'Trinity' with five souls was presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1935; cf. *Victoria and Albert Museum: Annual Review*, 1935, 3.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. *Congrès archéologique de France*, lxxxi (Meeting at Quimper, 1914), 248 (with photographic reproduction).

<sup>7</sup> No. 62 in the catalogue, with picture on pl. vii.

<sup>8</sup> No. 63 in the catalogue, with picture on pl. vii.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. 'Iconographical Peculiarities . . .', 37-41, and Hildburgh, 'Note on Medieval English Representations of "The Resurrection of our Lord"', in *Folk-Lore*, xlviii (March, 1937).

<sup>10</sup> Reproduced in catalogue of sale.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. Nelson, in *Archaeol. Journ.* lxxxiii (1929), pl. viii and pp. 43 *seq.*; reproduced in catalogue of sale.

( $16 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$  in.); and no. 57, a 'St. John's Head' table ( $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  in.).<sup>1</sup> Of these, the only one of special interest to us here is the image of St. Sitha (pl. LI, 3),<sup>2</sup> which, like the tall 'Crucifixion', was bought for the Nottingham Museum.

St. Sitha—more correctly known as St. Zita—was a domestic servant who lived in the thirteenth century at Lucca, in Italy, and after canonization was taken as the special patron of domestic servants. Although she appears in many surviving examples of medieval English art, I recall no other English alabaster representing her. In the present image she is shown with her housekeeper's implements hanging at her left side, a rosary in her right hand and a book in her left, to symbolize her piety and devotion, and holding also in her right hand an object which presumably represents a loaf of bread turned to flowers.

During the summer of 1933 an 'Exposition d'art religieux ancien et moderne' was held at Nantes, in which were shown a number of English alabaster carvings. In the portfolio of plates accompanying the *Catalogue* of the exhibition, pl. 13 displays an 'Ensemble des albâtres anglais, fin XIV<sup>e</sup> et XV<sup>e</sup> siècles', reproducing photographs of an 'Ascension' and a 'Coronation of the Virgin' (nos. 337, 338, exhibited by the church of Saint-Nazaire), a 'Resurrection' (no. 340, Musée de Chateaubriand), an 'Assumption of the Virgin' and a 'Flagellation of our Lord' (nos. 343, 343<sup>bis</sup>, Société Polymathique, Vannes), and a flat-backed image of the Virgin and Child (no. 341, Dr. Thoby); in addition to these, there was a figure of St. Catherine (no. 336, Musée de Chateaubriand), which was not illustrated. The image of the Virgin and Child (upper part is further reproduced, on a larger scale, in pl. 14 of the *Catalogue*) is of particular interest to us, because the Child is, contrary to the usual practice in English alabaster groups of the subject,<sup>3</sup> held on the Virgin's *left* arm. In view of this unusual (for English alabasters) presentation of the subject, it seems worth observing that the special manner of fastening the Virgin's robe, by cords disposed in a particular way, is to be seen on many pieces of English sculpture of the period.<sup>4</sup>

Dr. Nelson has published,<sup>5</sup> together, a number of English alabaster panels, now preserved in various places, which seem to have been used as sections of *Te Deum* retables—that is, reta-

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced in catalogue of sale.

<sup>2</sup> Reproduced by courtesy of Mr. Lionel Harris.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. p. 185, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> For description, and note on this, see *Antiq. Journ.* viii (1928), 64.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *Archaeol. Journ.* lxxiv (1917), 114 *seqq.* with pls. x-xii.

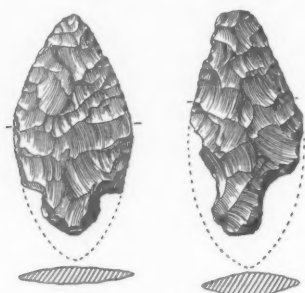
bles whose central panels depicted either Christ in Majesty or God the Father holding His Crucified Son (perhaps in a group of the Holy Trinity), and whose other panels, grouped at either side of the central panel and with their personages facing that central panel, depicted such subjects as 'The Nine Choirs of Angels', 'The Glorious Company of the Apostles', 'The Noble Army of Martyrs', 'The Goodly Fellowship of the Prophets', and 'The Holy Church'. Of 'The Goodly Fellowship of the Prophets' he illustrated two examples, one at St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, and the other, at Genoa, one of a group of four set together to form a small and imperfect retable. To these two examples a third, in my own collection (pl. LIII, 1), may now be added. In general composition it much resembles the Norwich one, but, even though it is complete, it has only seven figures instead of the Norwich panel's nine, and some of those figures are less definitely characterized than the figures at Norwich. As at Norwich, St. John Baptist heads the company; the figure next to him is perhaps Gideon, and the leading figure of the upper row is perhaps Moses.

In pl. LIII, 2, is reproduced a somewhat fragmentary table, depicting an ecclesiastic standing between a young man and a young woman, both of whom are in civil costume, with two other women, one of whom holds a book, in the background. The subject, presumably, is the Sacrament of Matrimony—a subject appearing with similar arrangements of figures in the sets of representations of the Seven Sacraments which are to be seen sculptured on a considerable number of medieval English fonts<sup>1</sup>—rather than any particular marriage-scene. Among English alabaster tables, the only parallel to it that I recall is the one I have noted above (cf. p. 188) as exhibited (no. 16) at Rouen in 1931.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. A. C. Fryer, 'On Fonts with Representations of the Seven Sacraments', in *Archaeol. Journ.* lix (1902), 31 *seqq.* and pls. xiv-xvi.

## Notes

*Flint arrow-heads from the City.*—In the Sturge Bequest at the British Museum are two flint arrow-heads labelled as coming from a sewer excavation adjoining Great St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate, in June 1844 (from Mr. Rhodes's collection). The two specimens were originally leaf-shaped, and can be assigned with confidence to the end of the

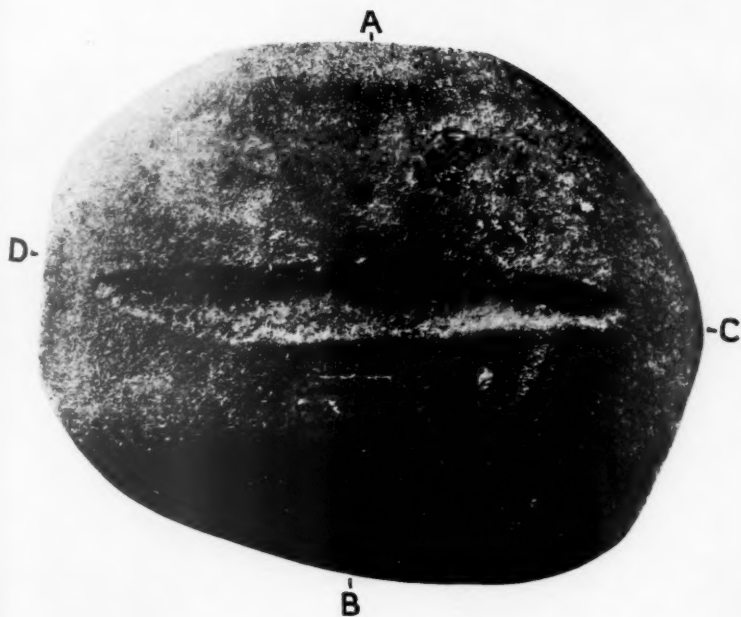


Flint arrow-heads from  
the City ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

Neolithic period (*Archaeologia*, lxxvi, 82). The type has been found in association with thin-butted celts (*Proc. Preh. Soc. E. Anglia*, v, 215), with a flint dagger (*Antiq. Journ.* vii, 447), and Bronze Age types (Wheeler, *Prehistoric and Roman Wales*, 64, fig. 24). Both are of brown-coloured flint about 1.3 in. long, and have been re-chipped, no doubt in the Bronze Age, to provide a broad tang for hafting in the style common during the period of cremation; but their main interest is the site of their discovery, which according to the latest theory was not occupied in Neolithic times, though any early hunting-ground might produce arrow-heads which have survived the decay of their shafts, and may well have been superficially buried for centuries. Any prehistoric finds in London are naturally of interest to the Society of Antiquaries.

*An enigmatic pebble.*—Mr. A. D. Lacaille sends the following note and illustrations with the sanction of Capt. P. Johnston-Saint, Conservator of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum. This quartzite engraved and 'tracked' pebble (pl. LIV) was found in 1868, near the Camp de César, in the neighbourhood of Picquigny (Somme). It measures  $3\frac{15}{16}$  in. (10 cm.) in length;  $3\frac{9}{32}$  in. (8.3 cm.) at widest and  $1\frac{9}{32}$  in. (4.2 cm.) in thickness.

It bears markings which, as a group, seem to represent a human face, the features consisting of deeply incised conventional prehistoric symbols such as occur in assemblages of carvings on the surfaces of living-rock outcrops, boulders, and standing stones.



Pebble from Picquigny, front and back views ( $\frac{1}{1}$ )

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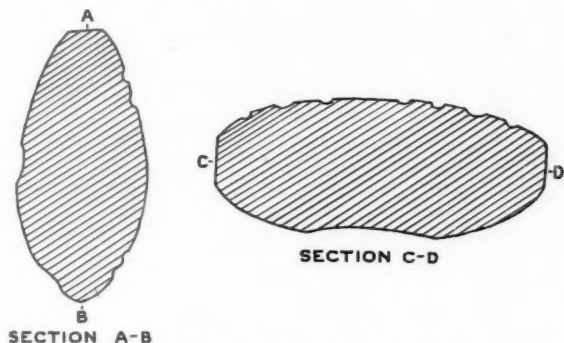
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The ends and one side have been abraded by percussion, but later use has imparted a polish to the utilized parts. The reverse bears a deep groove testifying to much service.

The unusual appearance of this stone may give rise to unfavourable comment, but its authenticity is established, and an interpretation of the symbols should be found, as the resemblance to the human face is fortuitous.

The central symbol may be regarded as a representation of an amulet



Sections of pebble ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

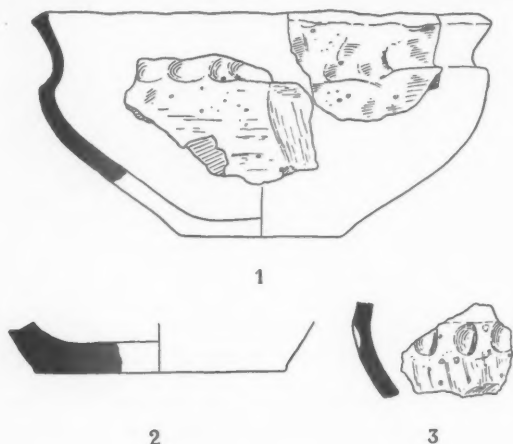
in the form of an axe-head perforated at the butt for suspension, like several examples from Brittany. The complete and incomplete rings with the dots suggest the sun and moon. There is an analogous carving on a reindeer-antler from the Dordogne in the *Compte-rendu* of the Périgueux Congress of the Prehistoric Society of France (1934, p. 74, fig. 15).

This curiously ornamented tool, from a locality rich in prehistoric remains, and formerly in the Rosehill Collection, was acquired several years ago by the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

*Early use of solder.*—The old idea that solder was invented by Glaucus of Chios about 490 B.C. must be given up in the light of modern research, and attention may be called to a paper by Mr. Herbert Maryon read to the International Congress at Oslo but published in America (*Technical Studies*, vol. v, no. 2, October 1936). Mycenaean ear-rings, dating 1400–1200 B.C., from Enkomi, Cyprus, now in the British Museum, were constructed by twisting two folded strips of gold, the folds being previously soldered together; but it now appears that gold ornaments of similar appearance in Western Europe were produced without the application of solder. The method was to cut a longitudinal groove in each face of a square rod, and to hammer each angle into a flange, before twisting into the form of a torc. The Fresné-la-Mère torc from Calvados, on the other hand, was evidently made with solder, and this gives a limiting date for the introduction of the device into Western Europe. It appears almost simultaneously in Ireland, and was common in our late Bronze

Age. The author's remarks on soldering in general are expanded in his *Metallwork and Enamelling* (2nd edition, 1923), and it is a useful reminder that solder is *any* metal or alloy whose melting-point is lower than that of the parts to be joined. The method can be traced back at least to 3000 B.C. in Sumeria, and to the first dynasty in Egypt, so that it took about two thousand years to reach the barbarian West.

*Iron Age site in Essex.*—Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins sends the following note: In May 1936 workmen engaged in the erection of electric pylons



Iron Age pottery from Essex ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

at Park Farm, Great Bromley, a village about five miles east of Colchester, came upon traces of prehistoric occupation. One of the workmen had previously been engaged upon excavation-work, and reported the discoveries to Dr. M. J. Rendall, who very kindly forwarded the pottery for examination.

The site is on level ground about a quarter of a mile off the Colchester road. Beneath a heavy surface-loam lies red gravel, and it was within this that the workmen came upon a pocket of 'black ash-like earth about two feet by two'. In it were bones and fragments of pottery; no other finds were reported. The ware is extremely coarse, of a reddish colour and containing large particles of quartz-grit. The surface is most uneven, but there has been some attempt to smooth it with cloth or bunches of grass. The only decoration consists of impressed thumb-prints. In form as well as in quality it is closely akin to that discovered at Twitty Fee near Danbury, Essex (G. C. Dunning in *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 59-62; xiv, 186-90; and M. R. Hull in *Essex Naturalist*, xxv, 111-12). The open bowl with high, angular shoulder (no. 1) is not exactly paralleled at Danbury, but there is from that site a taller vessel with very similar rim and shoulder (*Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 61, fig. 2, 2). Fragments of two more

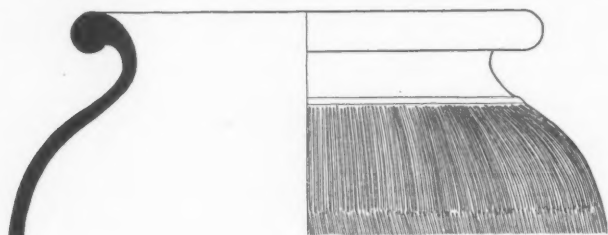
pots from Great Bromley plainly belong to the class of vessel most common at Danbury (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 187, fig. 1, 1-3), a bowl with widely everted mouth and slight shoulder, upon which sometimes appears thumbled decoration. Another sherd (no. 3) seems to belong to a small globular pot (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 61, fig. 2, 1) with thumbled decoration. The bases (e.g. no. 2) are plain.

The site undoubtedly belongs to the Late Hallstatt, Iron Age, A culture, and is presumably one of the scattered settlements of those peoples who entered England by way of the Essex estuaries. To what extent the forms of pottery then introduced persisted to a later date in this area is, however, a problem that still awaits solution; and it is therefore hardly possible as yet to define more closely the date of the Great Bromley settlement.

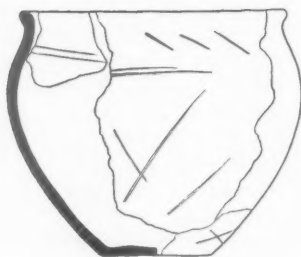
*Iron Age sites in Suffolk.*—Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins contributes the following: Eastern Suffolk is a notoriously blank spot in Iron Age archaeology. Between the rivers Waveney and Deben it has yielded scarcely a trace of human occupation during this period (cf. Sir Cyril Fox, 'Distribution of Man in East Anglia', in *Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia*, vii, pl. v and vii). Of the heavy boulder-clay lands in the middle of the county this is intelligible enough. The coastal 'sandlings' should, however, have been less unattractive. S. W. Wooldridge (*Historical Geography of England*, p. 92) maintains that they were too dry and sterile to invite settlement. But in Neolithic and Bronze Age times there was an extensive if scattered population (Sir Cyril Fox, *op. cit.*, pl. 1-iv), and the climatic conditions of the Iron Age were, if anything, better adapted to support life on these dry gravelly stretches.

It is, therefore, of interest to record that in 1934-6 two sites were located within this area, both dating from the closing years of the Iron Age, or from the very beginning of the Roman occupation. Both are in the neighbourhood of Hollesley, opposite the present mouth of the river Alde, about 6 miles ESE. of Woodbridge. In 1934 workmen engaged in levelling operations on the Hollesley Labour Colony came upon a quantity of coarse pottery. The greater part was at once smashed, but one distinctive fragment was fortunately preserved. This is part of a large storage jar of well-fired buff ware, with heavy rolled rim and vertical combed decoration on the body (no. 1). The type is Belgic. Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes informs me that this particular form (form 271 in the forthcoming Colchester Report) is first found in the pre-conquest levels on the Sheepen site at Colchester, but that it continues in use for some time after the arrival of the Romans. During this period the fabric progressively improves, and its hard metallic quality in the present instance would perhaps suggest for it a slightly post-conquest date. The rest of the pottery found is said to have been of a similar character. A visit to the site showed that it had in all probability been completely destroyed by the levelling operations, but the lie of the ground and the absence of any record of previous surface indications suggest that it was a small open settlement somewhat similar to that next described.

The second site is on Burrow Hill, an isolated hill two miles to the north-east, overlooking the Butley river. It is a position of considerable strategic importance. Before the advance of the Orford Beach and the reclamation of the marshes it was surrounded on three sides by tidal flats. In the middle ages Butley Priory, a mile to the north-west, was in direct communication with the open sea (*Arch. Journ.* xc, p. 264), and the



1



2

Iron Age pottery from Suffolk ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

recently rediscovered sixteenth-century Chronicle of the priory shows how much greater was the part then played by the sea than now (see also J. A. Steers, *Suffolk Inst. Arch.* 19, 1925-7, pp. 117-40). To the south-west Burrow Hill is separated by a narrow neck from the higher land above Hollesley, and to the east it overlooks the medieval Butley Ferry, the only route by which the traveller from Orford to Woodbridge can even to-day avoid a long detour inland round the head of the Butley river. Local tradition maintains that skeletons of men and animals have been found upon it; and gravel-digging has revealed unmistakable traces of a small open settlement. In the sides of the gravel-pit can be seen the section of a small ditch and of at least two pits containing bones and charcoal. On the floor of the gravel-pit, fallen it would seem from the filling of the ditch, were found the remains of a small pot of rough hand-made black ware (no. 2). The surface, though uneven, has been smoothed, and it is decorated with very lightly burnished lines in what seems to be a crude imitation of a lattice-pattern. The shape is of de-

generate A type, and the decoration suggests an ultimate derivation from Belgic wares; but it is hardly possible to be more precise. A few more sherds have been recovered, but they admit of no identification.

The settlements at Hollesley and Burrow Hill seem to have belonged to an unpretentious and rustic population who were under Belgic influence. And even though the pottery here described may belong to the opening years of the Roman occupation, it affords at least a presumption of the existence of similar peoples in this area at the close of the Iron Age. The discovery is in both cases the direct result of the archaeological activities of Dr. M. J. Rendall at Butley Priory in the immediate neighbourhood. It would seem that Sir Cyril Fox was right in suggesting (*op. cit.*, p. 163) the possibility that the East Suffolk blank represents in part the incidence of a backward 'negative' culture rather than an uninhabited desert, and that the growth of local interest will reveal further traces of Iron Age occupation.

*Hipposandals*.—Mr. A. D. Passmore contributes the following:—Some years ago while describing a sandal in the *Wilt. Arch. Mag.* (vol. 41, p. 272), I ventured to doubt whether these were shoes at all in the ordinary sense of the word. A horse when travelling moves his forefeet so close together that when tired he begins to brush his legs, and a shoe that projects the slightest from the hoof cuts the opposite leg. One sometimes sees a horse wearing a thick rubber ring to stop this action; sometimes a rag is tied on the leg and folded down to answer the same purpose. A clumsy iron hipposandal, if fitted to the fore-feet, would cut the horse to pieces in a few hundred yards, and such a use is impossible.

Again, in action the hind shoe of a horse will sometimes touch and injure the back part of the front hoof, therefore the large iron hooks and loops which are on the front or back of hipposandals would, if used as a shoe, throw the horse and injure him; their use in this way is impossible, as any veterinary surgeon or horsemaster will agree. Hipposandals have been actually found on the skeleton of a horse, and from this it has been argued that they must have been horseshoes; but the solution of the problem is obvious: they were put on a horse to stop him.

When travelling in the wilds in many distant lands, I have always found it a problem to prevent the live stock straying at night. To secure this end many means are adopted: camels have one foot tied, mules the same (knee-haltering), while horses are sometimes tied by the legs so that the front feet are only allowed to advance a few inches at a time. The Romans did the same thing; at night horses were let loose with a hipposandal on two feet or four. Those on the front feet had a hook or loop at the back, while those on the hind feet had a loop to the front. After these were tied on the legs a cord was passed through the loops and tied so that the front legs could only advance a few inches; the owner then went to sleep knowing that his mount would not be far away in the morning.

We see, therefore, that hipposandals are not shoes, but are hobbles to prevent animals from straying. They can be divided into three classes: those with a loop on the back are for front feet, those with a loop on the

front are for hind feet, while those with a loop front and back could be used for either.

*Seal of the Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Collegiate Church of Tettenhall, Staffs.*—Mr. G. P. Mander, F.S.A., sends the following:—On the suppression of the ancient ecclesiastical colleges with their laws and revenues



Seal of the Peculiar of  
Tettenhall ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

in 1548, that of Tettenhall was purchased from the Crown by the chief local landowner, Walter Wrottesley, Esq. (1521–63), being granted to him by Letters Patent dated 8th May 1549. In virtue of this grant both the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction belonging to Tettenhall church passed to Walter Wrottesley, his heirs the Wrottesleys becoming secular deans of Tettenhall, and the wills of the parishioners both of Tettenhall and Codsall, having property strictly within that area, being proved in their Manor Courts until the abolition of the Peculiars in 1857. General Wrottesley states (*Family History*, p. 272) that these wills were preserved at Wrottesley until the fire of December 1897, when they were destroyed with the rest of the Wrottesley muniments.

Impressions taken from the seal used by the Official of this Peculiar are exceedingly rare. The late Mr. J. P.

Jones, the historian of Tettenhall, had not seen an example; and until recently its existence was only known from a description of it recorded by Stebbing Shaw (under Tettenhall) in his *History of Staffordshire*, ii, 195: 'The seal still used here is of an oval form, having in the middle the figure of a man in a priestly habit, and the arms of Wrottesley, viz. "Or three piles Sable a canton Ermine", and round the margin this inscription: **SIGILLVM COMMVNE ECCLESIAE COLLEGIATÆ DE TETENHALL.**'

It will be seen from the example here reproduced, which is that of a wafer impression (it is attached to a probate grant dated 17th May 1825), that this description is both inaccurate and incomplete. The figure represented appears to be that of a man bearded, gowned, and hatted in the ordinary secular manner of the day; left and right are the letters W W, evidently intended for the initials of Walter Wrottesley, the first lay dean, thus bringing the date of the seal between the years 1549 and 1563, when Walter Wrottesley died. The legend actually reads: **SIGILLVM · PECVL · IVRIS · ECC · \* COLLEGIAT · TETENHALL.** (The **ECC · \*** is confirmed by another example.) The size is 2·2 in. × 1·3 in.

*Finds in Luristan and Dorset.*—Among several Luristan bronzes pur-



Bronze torcs from Luristan and Dorset



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chased for the British Museum, a twisted bronze torc is here represented by permission of our Fellow Mr. Sidney Smith, keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, who states that bronzes and other relics from that area (north of the Persian Gulf) have been assigned to three periods: about 2500 B.C.; a series with daggers, about 1100 B.C.; and the majority, consisting of horse-trappings, between 800 and 400 B.C. The exact localities and associations of these bronzes are unknown, and their chronology is based on internal evidence. The specimen selected is peculiar, if not unique, from the Near East, but can be matched in the British Bronze Age, and may therefore date from the second period mentioned above, as Dorset grave-finds, including many torcs of this pattern, belong to the second half of the Bronze Age (say 1400-800 B.C.). The type is of twisted bronze, with plain ends slightly tapering, and two interlocking hooks. The Luristan specimen is the smaller on pl. LV, and has a mean internal diameter of just over 5 in. The other is the largest (6½ in. opening) of a group of five found together near the church at Tarrant Monkton, Dorset, in 1857, and now in the British Museum, with others of the type from Dorset and elsewhere. Many references are given in Evans, *Bronze*, pp. 375-8, and the term 'funicular' applied to them. Both the examples illustrated are made from a square rod, twisted to form flanges, and rounded at the plain ends, or cast from such a model, and their similarity has to be explained. Though possibly contemporary, it is difficult to imagine any connexion between them, with no recognized links in the intervening 2,800 miles, unless a route is indicated by finds

Denmark of much the same character' (S. Müller, *Ordning, Bronze*, pls. VIII, XXVII).

*Jutish Buckle-plate*.—Mrs. R. W. Hooley, honorary curator of the Winchester Museum, contributes the following account of a buckle-plate exhibited on 21st January. It was purchased in October 1936 by Winchester City Council from Mr. Frank Ford, grandson of Mr. Richard Ford, road surveyor and member of the turnpike trust, who lived at Turnpike House, Bramdean, 1840-c. 1845, as proved by inquiries made by the County Surveyor's Department. The discovery of this and other objects, since lost and unrecorded, occurred during the making of the road between West Meon and Privett about 1842, this date being supplied by Mr. Carter, District Surveyor of Droxford. It was preserved as a 'Cromwellian relic', the site being near that of the Battle of Cheriton, and was given to Mr. Frank Ford, when he was about 16 years old, by his grandfather. After that it lay in a secret drawer of a writing-desk for about fifty years, until last year, when for family reasons Mr. Ford thought of selling it. Upon taking it to the British Museum he ascertained that it was Jutish; and, in order that it should not be lost to its native county, offered it to the City Museum, Winchester. The material is bronze-gilt, forming a rectangle 1.4 in. by 1 in. with a central garnet setting like many from Kent. In *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 379, Mr. Reginald Smith said that no discoveries on the coast opposite the Isle of Wight had revealed any trace of Jutish occupation, but there was probably one

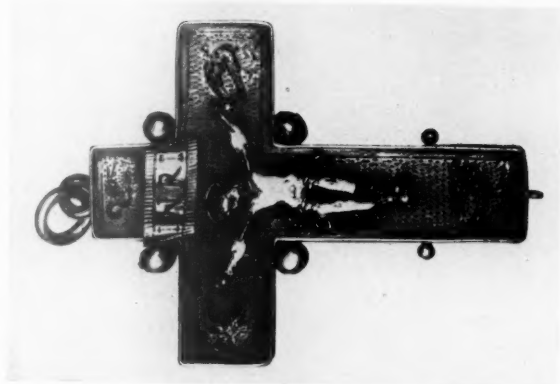
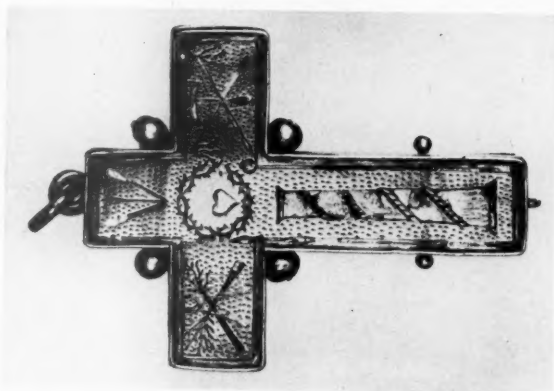
exception, and he quoted *Hampshire Notes and Queries*, ii, 11, to the effect that brooches of a peculiar form were said to have been found in the Meon Valley, but could not be traced. Our buckle-plate was another specimen of Jutish work from the Meon Valley, which has fortunately come into its own after about ninety-six years. The Victoria County History was published in 1900, and the same year the Jutish cemetery at Droxford came to light, as if in response to the challenge. There is an account of the discovery of this cemetery in the British



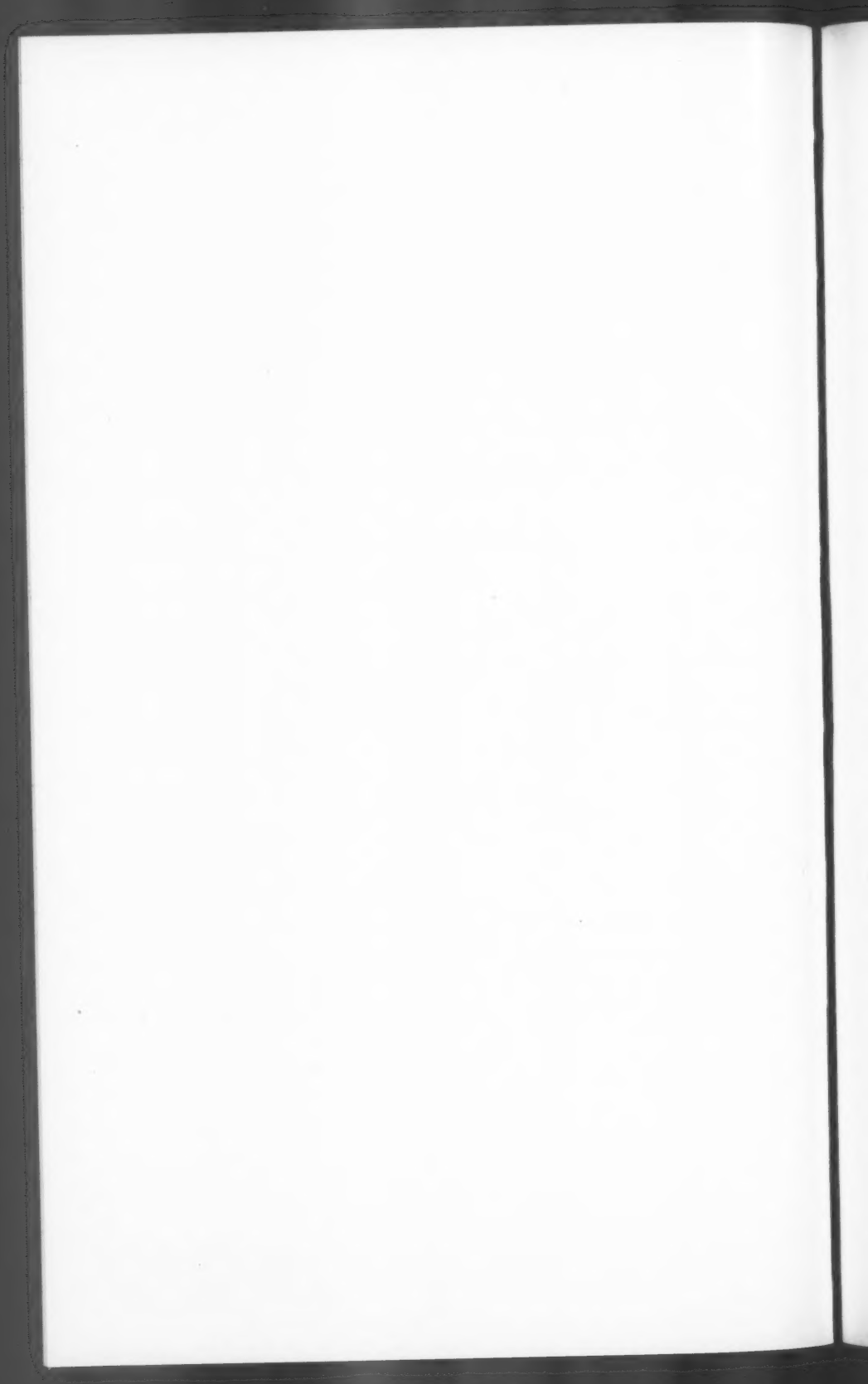
Jutish buckle-plate ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) with design ( $\frac{3}{4}$ )

Museum *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, p. 67. Among the finds collected by Mr. William Dale, F.S.A., and presented by him to the nation are button-brooches, a small saucer-brooch with scrolls, disc- and ring-brooches, bronze mounts of a bucket, a silver finger-ring with plaited wire, also a number of shield-bosses, lances, horseshoes, swords, and iron spear-heads. A small collection from this cemetery, subsequently discovered by another excavator, is in the Winchester Museum, comprising two saucer-brooches, the bronze mounts of a bucket, knives, shield-bosses, lance-heads, Roman coins, and part of a radiating brooch of silver. The exhibit closely resembles the buckle-plate found at Barn Elms, and illustrated in the *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, p. 61; the central garnet setting is missing in this case. The border of animal-pattern is in good Style I, and has two animals. One eye of each can be distinguished, also the fore- and hind-legs with the tail. An outline of one animal made clear the anatomy, 'which is more logical in this case than is usual in the sixth century'. A similar plate still attached to its buckle is figured by Mr. Leeds in his *Early Anglo-Saxon Art*, pl. xx, b.

*A Gold and Enamelled Reliquary Cross.*—The Very Reverend Prior Ethelbert Horne, F.S.A., sends the following note:—This cross (pl. lvi) was found in a secret drawer in a table at Downside Abbey, near Bath, in 1888, and no history of it of any kind is known. The cross measures  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. in length by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. across the arms. It is in the usual form of a



Downside reliquary cross (1)



reliquary cross, the movable back being secured by two screws towards the end of the stem. The figure on the front is of white enamel and was once probably gilt all over, as the remains of the gilding are too unevenly distributed to make any design. At each of the ends of the cross is a bird in a bluish-green enamel. The one on the top is clearly a pelican, that on the left arm is a phoenix with flames beneath it, that on the right has a young bird near its feet and some object in front of its breast which is not clear. The bird at the foot of the cross has three young ones under it, the enamel having gone out of the right-hand one entirely. The whole of the surface of the cross is stippled with engraved small diamond-shaped spots. In each angle of the cross is a pearl secured with a gold-headed pin.

The back of the cross has several of the instruments of the Passion displayed on it. The central crossing is occupied with a crown of thorns, within which is the heart without the usual wound. Above this, at the end of the top limb, are the three nails in white enamel. The left arm has two *flagra* scourges with blue handles crossed, and the pincers, also in blue, in the centre of them. The right arm has two scorpion scourges with white handles crossed, and the hammer in blue in the centre. The column of flagellation occupies the whole of the stem of the cross, and is in blue enamel with white spots. The rope is shown twisted down the column spiral-fashion. On the left side of the column is the spear, from which all the enamel is lost, and on its right side is the reed and sponge in green. The whole of the field of the cross, except the part within the crown of thorns, is closely stippled with engraved small diamond-shaped spots, in the same manner as the front.

Inside the cross twenty-one relics are arranged on red silk. A piece of talc now badly broken covers them, and resting on this is a piece of stout paper cut to the shape of the cross, containing the titles of the relics beneath it. The names are written in a minute hand, and they are all readable with one exception.

The relics are mostly of the type usually found in reliquaries of this kind, but seven of them are an exception and form a group of their own, being placed in the stem of the cross together. They comprise memorials of seven Catholics who were put to death under the Penal Laws during Elizabeth's reign, and relate to Father Campion and Father Brian, 1581; Richard White, schoolmaster, 1584; Father Dibdale and Margaret Clithero, 1586; Father Sutton, 1587, and Father Simpson in 1588. As these dates all lie close together it looks as if the relics had been put into the cross not long after the latest of these executions. It is difficult to find any reason for the selection of the relics of these particular persons. As during the seven years 1581-8 some forty-two priests and eight lay persons, besides those above named, suffered death under the Penal Laws, the selection seems purely arbitrary. Neither do the birth-places nor the places of execution give any clue, as both are widely scattered.

Mr. A. B. Tonnochy, Assistant Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum, writes that the cross 'must be later in date than the Clare reliquary. It appears to me to be very similar in style to

two gold enamelled book-covers in the collection here with the Judgment of Solomon, English, early sixteenth century, which seems to me to be a suitable attribution for the cross.'

*Architectural Graphic Records Committee.*—About 11,000 records have been typed and placed in the card index which is housed in the Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects at 66 Portland Place, W. 1. It is available for inspection at all hours when the library is open. These records refer to drawings, etc., in twenty-four London libraries. They are arranged topographically, but the use of cards of five colours enables classes of buildings to be more easily distinguished. Voluntary helpers are now recording drawings, etc., in the Hampstead, Hendon, and Stoke Newington Public Libraries. Further additions to the index will be undertaken. The index is now available for students. The committee is also collecting any local catalogues of topographical drawings, and would welcome assistance in this matter or in making records of drawings in any library not yet dealt with.



## Reviews

*Early Anglo-Saxon Art and Archaeology. Being the Rhind lectures delivered in Edinburgh 1935.* By E. T. LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A.  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ . Pp. xii + 130. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1936. 15s.

Undeterred by all that has been written of pagan Saxondom, the author feels that certain aspects of its archaeology have been insufficiently explored, and that intensive examination will bring fresh revelations. It is hard to believe that all the cemeteries have been located and explored, and the author's own discoveries at Sutton Courtenay have thrown new light on the domestic life of the period.

The backbone of the present work is Kentish jewellery, assigned to three periods: (i) about 450-500, Jutish; (ii) 500 to about 600, Frankish influence; (iii) the seventh century, overlapping a little with the sixth, purely Kentish, the acme of *cloisonné* or cell-work jewellers. Much interesting material is brought together to illustrate the continuous use of Roman patterns during the Jutish period; and it was Mr. Leeds who traced the Jutes to their latest continental home on the middle Rhine. He rejects the arguments for the production of the best Kentish examples of garnet cell-work in the fifth and early sixth centuries, and reverts to the view still held by many students of the period.

With the Bifrons and Howletts series as a base, the survey of large and small square-headed brooches shows a wide distribution in eastern England, the East Anglian variety reaching farthest north and deteriorating as it went, whereas the large cruciform type did not pass the latitude of southern Lincolnshire. From a certain point these are native developments, and our author minimizes Scandinavian influence in the pagan period. It was from the Rhineland that Kent must have acquired a working knowledge of the rampant and crouching animals that appear on local brooches of the Frankish phase; and the introduction of wheel-made pottery is held to be decisive. The movements of the Salian and Ripuarian Franks are recorded on page 55, and the dates fit well enough into the present scheme.

The artistic culmination occurred in the seventh century, and all credit is given to native talent. The attitude taken is explained in an appendix, which is necessarily technical, but reveals the inner meaning of the last two plates. Some of the finest brooches have compartments of skein-pattern filigree, which can hardly be earlier than 550 in central Europe, and may have been derived from Italy by the Lombards after their invasion in 568. Salin's style II (the Swedish animal-pattern) and the skein, or interlacing ribbon, appear in Kentish work together; and this equation has a bearing on the Taplow grave-find, which is one of the main facts in Anglo-Saxon archaeology.

The Wash entry for the West Saxon invasion is preferred to the Thames, and the Oxfordshire settlements indicated by the cemeteries are held to be due to a south-westerly movement from Bedfordshire as a centre. The theory that the Wansdyke was a British defence or boundary

*vis-à-vis* the West Saxons is here adopted; and the importance of the Camerton find of late jewellery is fully appreciated, the site being well to the south of the running earthwork. This is an enlightening parallel to the hitherto isolated finds at Uncleby in the East Riding; and one of the chief services of this book is the collection of material illustrating the still pagan half-century after the coming of Augustine. Minor criticisms may border on the pedantic but yet be useful for a second edition. On page 83 the Rothley Temple brooch should be pl. xxiv *b* (not *c*); and the Ipswich brooch on page 85 is figured on pl. xxv *b* (not *c*). The reader may wonder whether 'tausia' on p. 19 is a misprint for 'tarsia'. The annular brooch is no doubt important, but why use a badly spaced photograph as a frontispiece, when pl. II was marked out for that honour? There is also more than one occurrence of the phrase 'dated to' such and such a century. In spite of its derivation, the word 'dated' is not on all fours with 'given', though 'dated (or given) this 25th day of December' is good diplomatic. The Coronation is not dated *to* 1937.

All archaeological libraries should have this work, but students will probably borrow it rather than pay fifteen shillings—which is a pity, for it contains much close and cogent reasoning, with thirty-three plates containing several lesser-known relics that it is good to see together. Art criticism is here tempered by a due regard to chronological evidence, however slight that may be for our two lost centuries. R. A. SMITH.

*The Register of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. John the Baptist, and St. Katherine of Coventry.* Transcribed and edited from the original MS. in the possession of the Coventry Corporation by MARY DORMER HARRIS. Publications of the Dugdale Society. Vol. xiii. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. xxxvi + 144. London: Milford. 1935.

Since the publication of this volume the death of the editress has brought to an end a career devoted to the study of the archives of Coventry. Miss Harris's little volume on *Life in a Mediaeval Town*, published many years ago and subsequently revised and expanded into *The Story of Coventry* in Dent's *Mediaeval Towns* series, has long been one of the most valuable guides to the study of municipal antiquities, combining a gift for popular exposition with solid learning. Her edition of *The Coventry Leet-Book* and her succinct account of *The Ancient Records of Coventry*, which formed the first of the series of occasional papers issued by the Dugdale Society, bore further witness to the thoroughness of her researches. The present work is prefaced by a concise introduction giving an account of the great fraternity, the list of whose members, covering approximately the period between 1340 and 1450, follows. The original MS., after the fire at the Birmingham Public Library in 1879, which appears to have destroyed a second register, was lost to sight until it was recovered from private hands by the Corporation of Coventry and restored to its original home.

The Guild of the Holy Trinity was formed, probably between 1362 and 1369, by the union of existing fraternities in Coventry, chief among them the Guild of St. Mary, founded in 1340, whose name is still borne

by the guildhall, which is not the least remarkable of the historical monuments of the city. Like all notable civic institutions it attracted into its membership a host of persons, not only from the immediate neighbourhood, but from distant towns with which Coventry had commercial relations, also a number of magnates and prominent statesmen together with kings and members of the royal family. Thus the interest of such a list is more than local, and the annotation of the text might be extended indefinitely beyond the necessarily brief series of footnotes to each page which bear witness to a very wide range of inquiry on the part of Miss Harris and her helpers.

The names are arranged in more or less alphabetical order, according to the Christian names of the persons admitted, and following the chronological order of admission. Dates of admission, however, are not given, the only exceptions to this rule being in the cases of Sir Roger Clarendon, the illegitimate son of the Black Prince (March 1376), John of Gaunt and his brother Thomas, earl of Buckingham (afterwards duke of Gloucester), admitted 11th October 1378, Sir John Arundel and his wife (4th November 1379). We may note certain names which seem to have escaped identification. 'Magister Edmundus de Stafford' (p. 7) is presumably the future bishop of Exeter, who was Chancellor in the last Parliament of Richard II. 'Iohannes Macworth, Lincoln', Diaconus' (*sic*, p. 41) is the celebrated dean of Lincoln, who was also rector of Tredington in Worcestershire. 'Robertus Threste (*sic*), Rector ecclesie Yelorontoft' (*sic*, p. 95) is Robert Threske of the Exchequer, who was rector of Yelvertoft, and is buried in the south aisle of the parish church of Thirsk, his native place. Simon 'Saunstede' (p. 71) should be 'Gaunstede'. Some of the names of places might have been identified more positively. 'Burborde' (p. 25) is certainly Birdingbury, co. Warwick, which appears later under a somewhat similar form. 'Neuporte' (p. 28) is with little doubt Newport, Salop. 'Werynton' (p. 38) looks more like Warrington, co. Lancaster, than either of the places suggested. Robert Stretton, bishop of Lichfield, was a native, not of Stretton-on-Dunsmore, but of Great Stretton in Leicestershire (p. 61). 'Doukesbury' (p. 62) seems to be Duxbury in Lancashire. 'Multon' (p. 64) belongs to the Moultons more probably than to the Miltons. 'Fallesl' (*sic*, p. 81) is Fawsley, co. Northampton. 'Kuyneton' (p. 95) should be 'Knyueton'. Several other instances might be noted, but there are a large number of ambiguous cases. Some supplementary names follow, copied by Thomas Sharp from this and from the second register of the Guild, now destroyed. One very attractive feature of the volume is the reproduction from drawings in the Aylesford Collection, now in the Birmingham Public Library, of portraits of the worthies represented in the windows of St. Mary's Hall at Coventry.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

*Wootton Waven, its History and Records.* By WILLIAM COOPER, F.S.A. 9½ × 6½. Pp. viii + 206. Leeds: Whitehead. 1936.

Mr. Cooper's *Records of Beaudesert* a few years ago was a good example of a local history carefully executed by one who not only was intimately

acquainted with the topographical side of his subject, but also wrote with a clear understanding of the methods of historical approach which it demanded. Further researches in the history of a most attractive district have produced a book in which the experience gained in the composition of the earlier volume has been utilized to great advantage. The parish of Wootton Wawen offers a good opportunity for such research. The chief manor, held by the house of Stafford for more than four centuries and forfeited in 1521 by the attainder of the third duke of Buckingham, passed to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset. On the attainder of his son, the duke of Suffolk, it was granted to the duke's younger brother, John Grey, who sold it in 1560 to the tenants of a sub-manor. The history of this estate and its successive occupants affords much scope for interesting biographical detail, for it passed by marriage from the Harewells to the Smiths of Ashby Folville in Leicestershire. Sir Charles Smith was created Baron Carington of Wootton in 1643. The peerage became extinct on the death of the third Lord Carington in 1706, and the manor, after a somewhat complicated descent, eventually came into the possession of the Smythes of Acton Burnell in Shropshire, who continued to hold land in Wootton until within recent times.

The chief source of records, however, is the small manor or alien priory granted by the founder of the house of Stafford to the abbey of Conches in Normandy, which, after the chequered career incidental to such property in the Hundred Years War, was given by Henry VI in 1443 to King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Cooper prints a translation of a few surviving Court Rolls of this manor from 1359 to 1708, and among other documents reproduces the amusing, if reprehensible, tale of a quarrel in 1281 between the unruly prior of Wootton and his fellow monk from the register of Bishop Giffard of Worcester. The deed of appropriation of the parish church to Conches in 1178 is translated from the original in the possession of King's College, the present proprietors, and is simply an episcopal confirmation of an arrangement which had existed ever since the original grant of the church to the foreign abbey.

The parish church itself is well known on account of the survival of pre-Conquest work in its fabric, and is in other respects a highly interesting building. Mr. Cooper gives a concise description of it with a ground-plan and adequate illustration, supplemented by a transcript of monumental inscriptions and a carefully compiled list of vicars. The parish registers from 1546 to 1700, including entries from Henley-in-Arden and Ullenhall, are also printed. The work also contains chapters on the descent of two families which held estates in the parish, the Knights of Barrells, whose chief ornament was the Whig politician Robert Knight, created Baron Luxborough in 1745 and Viscount Barrells and earl of Catherlough in the peerage of Ireland in 1763; and the Somerviles of Edstone, whose chief representative, the poet William Somervile, lies buried in Wootton church. There are descriptions of Wootton and Edstone Halls, notes on the parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, and full indexes of persons and places. We note with satisfaction that Mr. Cooper intends

to publish a further volume, presumably on Henley-in-Arden and Ullenhall, which will supplement and complete the two parochial histories which he has already given us.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

*Prehistoric Assyria. The Excavations at Tall Arpachiyah, 1933.* By M. E. L. MALLOWAN and J. CRUIKSHANK ROSE. Reprinted from *Iraq*, vol. ii, part 1. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xvi + 178. London: Milford. 1935. 21s.

Although this book is two years old, its importance, stimulating influence, and fullness of interest make the reviewer's task still timely.

Mr. Mallowan made his great début in prehistoric studies when in collaboration with Dr. R. C. Thompson in 1932 he sank the *sondage* to the bottom of the great *tall* at Nineveh.

This noteworthy enterprise produced important results in correlating much of the prehistoric and early historic pot-wares of Mesopotamia, about which till then our information was disconnected, unsatisfactory, or non-existent. The so-called pottery of Tall Ḥalaf (a settlement on the Ḥabur River where it was first found) was a case in point. It had by 1932 not yet been either adequately published or investigated, yet was abundant at Nineveh. In order to get more information about it, resourcefully Mr. Mallowan next selected a small site negligible in contrast with the last, Tall Arpachiyah, where by reason of its very insignificance the remains of a prehistoric age had escaped disturbance from later epochs. It proved surprisingly rich. At the top were the remains—provincial in type—of the civilization of Al Ubaid, c. 3500 B.C., which supplied us with the much-needed historic context for the Tall Ḥalaf civilization, since the Al Ubaid people were found to have brought it here to a violent close. In a single season's work, Tall Arpachiyah afforded us the completest information concerning the Tall Ḥalaf culture which we yet possess, and simultaneously yielded the finest collection of painted pottery from Mesopotamia. Unfortunately, diplomatic reasons made it necessary to abandon the prospect of carrying in a subsequent season the investigation into the history of civilization back to an even earlier stage.

Perhaps the most remarkable remains of the Tall Ḥalaf period here encountered are the circular buildings built of clay on stone base, with long covered approach—which the author of the relevant chapter, Mr. J. C. Rose, calls *tholoi*, thereby somewhat tendentiously calling to mind the chamber-tombs of the much later Bronze Age period in Greece and elsewhere. Whether it is possible that there is any real connexion, it is premature to say. Only one of the chamber-tombs at Arpachiyah contained a burial, and only one was built below ground-level—both essential features of *tholoi* in Greece at least. Perhaps the nearest parallel, though earlier, is the circular house-floors of Neolithic Jericho and the circular building of Khirokhittia in Cyprus. Nevertheless, in spite of the disparity in date, there are some curious points of comparison between Crete and Arpachiyah; witness the double-axe symbol, the bull-cult, the plastic vases; and it is curious that painted pottery of comparable fineness

is found nowhere else till the Minoan period. It is also clear now—thanks to the impetus Mallowan and others have given to these studies—that we can consider Eastern Mediterranean, Mesopotamia, and Iran less than ever as independent and self-contained cultural units, but as showing widespread connexions. The Tall Halaf culture has a strong connexion with the Iranian Plateau and parts farther east, e.g. in pottery motifs,<sup>1</sup> stamp-seal types, and burial customs. On the other hand, its extension westward has now been observed to reach the seaboard at Ras Shamra following recognizable routes marked by *tells* in the Northern Habur district. But to judge from the excellence of the wares from Arpachiyah, superior to any from kindred sites, the metropolis of the culture was, or came to be, planted at Nineveh. Here the potter's skill in throwing by hand and firing at great heat the thinnest clay, his extraordinary grasp of shape and decorative effect, and his success in manipulating polychromy, are so surprising that the historians of art must now rewrite their studies of its earliest beginnings.

We are further fortunate in obtaining from Arpachiyah a series of pottery of Tall Halaf fabric at different stages of development. Mr. Mallowan, taking skilful advantage of the fact, has thus been able to trace the degeneration of ornament, from naturalistic representation to formally stylized patterns—from bulls' heads to groups of brackets and from leopards' pelts to patterns of spots—a phenomenon which is familiar to anthropological students of primitive races, but has been hitherto difficult to demonstrate so satisfactorily in the Ancient East.

This excavation, in combination with the work of others, makes it clear that the use of metal began much earlier than used to be supposed. Shapes of vases and celts from the Tall Halaf levels at Arpachiyah hinted that this community perhaps 4000 B.C. ordinarily used a metal which we can assume to have been copper; and Mr. Mallowan in a subsequent excavation in North Syria (Tall Chager Bazar) confirmed this by finding a fragment. Nevertheless, the late Stone Age was not far behind. The work at Chager Bazar showed that the lowest stratum, anterior to the Tall Halaf pottery, was the black Neolithic ware called after Sakje-Gözü. Whether this was the case also in the corresponding level at Tall Arpachiyah remains unproved.

Mr. Mallowan's tireless energy and efficiency were well seconded by Mr. Rose's artistic collaboration.

Readers should note that on the two collotype plates certain vases appear reduced out of proportion to the rest. This is doubtless excusable on account of the expense of the process, but does not do them equal justice and may mislead the eye. However, it is unfitting to carp at a work which heaps credit on its authors, the School of Archaeology in Iraq and its journal, and Mr. Mallowan's other far-sighted supporters. A proportion of the objects found is now in the British Museum, the remainder in the Iraq Museum at Baghdad.

R. D. B.

<sup>1</sup> This is well brought out by Dussaud in 'Motifs et symboles du IV<sup>e</sup> millénaire dans la céramique orientale', *Syria*, xvi, 375.



*The Stones of Assyria.* By C. J. GADD, M.A., F.S.A. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. xvii + 252 + 14. London: Chatto and Windus. 1936. £3 3s.

To be commemorated in the Fifth Canto of the exploits of Don Juan may perhaps be considered a doubtful passport to fame. Nevertheless, —though, according to the poet, 'some bricks' was all he got—the name of Claudius James Rich has an honoured place in the annals of Assyriology. For he was both the pioneer and the inspiration of those remarkable discoveries of the nineteenth century in Assyria which Mr. Gadd so pleasantly describes in the first part of his book.

For twenty-four centuries the monuments of Assyria had lain buried beneath the soil, and it is not a little surprising to learn that there is only one definite mention of an Assyrian monument in all classical literature: that of the alabaster stela of Sennacherib set up at 'Ninos'.

With the visit of Rich to Mosul in 1820—he was then British Resident in Baghdad—the great era of Assyrian discovery begins. In 1843 Paul Emil Botta recovered from the ruins of the Palace at Khorsabad the first Assyrian sculptures to be thus excavated from the soil. Then comes the man who was, more than any other, to be the outstanding figure in the early history of Assyrian exploration: Austen Henry Layard, to whose memory this book is dedicated.

Mr. Gadd does not attempt to retell the full story of Layard's adventures, but only to fill in the details not to be found in *Nineveh and its Remains* and *Nineveh and Babylon* and to give some idea of the difficulties under which he worked. Foremost among these, it is hardly necessary to say, was the lack of money, and when that was available, the difficulty of dismantling and transporting the great monuments which he found. Indeed, in reading Mr. Gadd's book, it is hard to decide which was the more difficult to move, the monuments or the Treasury.

A good deal of space is devoted to the less well-known activities of Layard's successors, Rassam, Loftus, and Boutcher, and here Mr. Gadd has collected, with great industry, all the available contemporary information which throws any light on their work.

The dramatic story of the recovery of the Assyrian sculptures is attractively told in a way that will appeal to the layman. One does not, for instance, have to be an Assyriologist to appreciate the description of Rassam's moonlight discovery of the famous lion-hunt sculptures of Ashur-bani-pal at Kuyunjik, in that part of the mound belonging to his French rivals who, considering Rassam's cavalier disregard of their rights in the matter, treated him with a great deal more courtesy than he deserved and even went so far as to congratulate him on the find.

Part II is 'an attempt to apply a fuller use of the evidence actually left by the excavators to the principal Assyrian monuments now known to be in existence'. The resulting catalogue, while not pretending to be a complete corpus of extant Assyrian sculpture, includes a very large number of important fragments in public and private collections from various parts of the world which can now be seen to form part of the larger scenes drawn by Layard, Cooper, Hodder, Boutcher, and others at the time of their discovery. A large number of these drawings is reproduced in the



excellent plates of Mr. Gadd's book where there is many a sad revelation in the comparison of the drawing of the sculpture as found with the photograph of it as now preserved. In the catalogue, the fragments are listed, with full references, under the headings of the various museums and collections in which they are now to be found. Then there is, in addition, a provisional list of sculptures surviving from the rooms of buildings at Nimrud and Kuyunjik, in which sculptured fragments from large scenes, hitherto isolated, are assigned to their proper context.

All this will, of course, be of considerable value to the specialist and should, moreover, stimulate interest in the art of a period which has, in recent years, been somewhat overshadowed by the sensational discovery of the art treasures of the more ancient Sumerian kingdom.

Those who read Mr. Gadd's book will not fail to realize—perhaps for the first time—to what extent modern Assyriology is indebted to the work of Layard and his successors. Both in Egypt and Mesopotamia—in Egypt the name of Auguste Mariette Pasha comes foremost to the mind—the services rendered to science by these early excavators have been greatly underestimated. These men were no mere treasure-hunters, and often the records which they have left are distinguished by a method and attention to detail which is not always a feature of more modern archaeological publications. The book under review is a very welcome vindication of their reputations.

There are two noticeable misprints—Fontispiece for Frontispiece (p. 38), and a hyphen missing (p. 54)—and (p. 44) an error in the printing where the third and fourth lines from the top of the page seem to have been set too close together. It is a pity too that no indication of scale is given in the plates.

L. P. K.

*Mexico from the Earliest Times to the Conquest.* By THOMAS GANN.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. xii + 206. London: Lovat Dickson. 1936. 6s.

*Mesopotamia. Excavations on Sumerian sites.* By SETON LLOYD.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. xiii + 198. London: Lovat Dickson. 1936. 6s.

*Ancient Rome as revealed by Recent Discoveries.* By A. W. VAN BUREN.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. xvi + 200. London: Lovat Dickson. 1936. 6s.

*Pompeii.* By R. C. CARRINGTON.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ . Pp. xii + 197. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1936. 10s. 6d.

These four books are written by experts for that very elusive person, 'the man in the street', and, on the whole, they fulfil this function reasonably well. That is no faint praise, for one difficulty in writing books of this kind must be to gauge the extent of the reader's knowledge. A too obvious simplicity carries an air of patronage, while a mass of apparently unimportant details and inconclusive statements—and this is a trap into which, above all, the expert is liable to fall—are apt to be bewildering to the uninitiated reader.

Probably Dr. Gann has had the hardest task. Rome is familiar ground. Mesopotamia recalls at once the thrilling discovery of the royal tombs at Ur. Pompeii, if the vivid letters of Pliny the Younger bring home too forcibly bitter memories of the complexities of Latin grammar, has come

to life easily enough in the pages of Lytton. But, relatively speaking, the average man knows little of the remote past of the Americas in pre-Colombian days.

Dr. Gann, in his well-written book, pilots us smoothly through a very recently charted sea, unperturbed by such hazards as the vexed question of chronology and a formidable but essential mass of Mexican names, unfamiliar and apparently unpronounceable. Starting with a brief account of the archaic culture, which some archaeologists consider may be as early as the third millennium B.C., he pays special attention to the results of the recent excavations by the Government near Mexico City where a large burial-ground of this period has been found, perfectly preserved, below a ten-foot layer of lava. Traditions of the succeeding Maya civilization, lasting from just before the Christian Era to about the eighth century A.D., have occasionally been preserved in the native codices (though many of these were burnt as 'works of the devil' at the time of the Conquest) and in the ancient hieroglyphic books, fortunately translated by the Spaniards. These supplemented by recent archaeological discoveries give a fairly detailed picture of the life and history of the ancient Maya to which Dr. Gann does full justice. Successive chapters are devoted to the intermediate civilizations contemporary with the Maya, including the mysterious Toltec culture whose origin has so far eluded the archaeologists. Then come the Aztecs, whose arrival can be dated with some certainty about A.D. 1325, the only pre-Colombian date which can be at all accurately fixed in our calendar. More than half of the book is devoted to this Aztec civilization in its various aspects, and Dr. Gann brings his readable outline to a close with the reign of the ill-fated Montezuma II, whose nobles bore him in a gorgeous litter, decorated with green feathers, gold, and jewels, to meet the emissaries of the Spanish conqueror.

The publication of such a book as this is very welcome, for it gives some idea of the latest results of American research, especially in the exploration of pre-Archaic, early Maya, and Toltec sites, which is now being conducted by such bodies as the Carnegie Institute of Washington, the University of Philadelphia, and the Mexican Government.

Mr. Seton Lloyd, the author of another of the small books on archaeology in this series, is a member of the Iraq Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. He is, therefore, well qualified to describe and value the results of the large number of excavations, representing five nationalities, which have taken place in Iraq in recent years. Wisely he confines himself to pre-Assyrian sites, concentrating on the history of ancient Sumer in the light of the latest research. Thirty years ago the name Sumer would have meant nothing to the average person. Nowadays, as he says, 'the significance of almost every archaeological discovery in Mesopotamia varies according to the light which it throws on the origin and history of the Sumerians'. Wisely, too, he has refrained from devoting too much space to the sensational finds at Ur, already so well known from the popular and scientific books of Sir Leonard Woolley.

The stratified mound sites of Mesopotamia provide a magnificent source

of historical information; and the author, describing the various important sites of this kind in Sumer and Akkad—Al Ubaid, Ur, Warka, Kish, Tell Asmar, Nineveh, Tepe Gawra, and others—takes us, as it were, through the various levels from the time of the Early Dynasties to the Al Ubaid period and virgin soil. Nor does he omit some account of the sites outside the boundaries of these ancient kingdoms such as Susa, Samarra, and Tell Halaf where excavation has thrown much light on the finds from Sumer proper. Not the least interesting parts of this informative book are those dealing with Sumerian art, and there is a very welcome castigation of some modern art-critics whose views on the value of 'archaeologists' prattle' are rather more dogmatic than their own knowledge of the background of ancient art would seem to justify.

Professor van Buren deals with Ancient Rome in the light of the discoveries made in that city during the last decade. Owing partly to the ambitious schemes of town-planning undertaken by the present Italian Government, but no less to the lively interest shown in every aspect of the ancient history of their country, the science of Roman topography has made rapid strides in the last ten years, and Professor van Buren's lucid and very readable account of the various discoveries and of their relative historical importance will be especially welcomed by those who already have some knowledge of the subject and wish to bring that knowledge up to date. The serious student, too, has been considered, and for him there is a very full appendix of notes giving references to the appropriate scientific periodicals. Finally, there is a very useful chapter on Museums, an invaluable aid to the harassed visitor with a limited time at his disposal, which tells him where he can see the various objects recently unearthed.

Mr. Carrington's book, to judge by its price and its rather more austere style, is not designed to have the same popular appeal. The author's aim has been 'not to describe the ruins of Pompeii exhaustively in the manner of a guide-book but to interpret them on historical lines, in a way that might be useful to the general reader'. As such, it can be strongly recommended to those who are about to visit both Pompeii and Herculaneum and who are looking for a handbook a little less detailed than Professor van Buren's *Companion to the Study of Pompeii and Herculaneum*, a little fuller and less obviously a guide-book than, say, Maiuri's *Pompei (Itinerari dei Musei e Monumenti d'Italia)*. The real clue to its use—for it is too tightly packed to be easily readable—lies in the short itineraries, forming an Appendix, prepared for those who wish to take the book with them on their visit. Here, numerous cross-references to the preceding historical chapters will enable the reader to see each monument in the light of its historical background and to follow the development of the town and its society from the time of its foundation by the Oscans to the year of the catastrophe. Herculaneum is also dealt with, but briefly and more as a foil to Pompeii, for the essential differences between the two towns are becoming increasingly obvious as excavation proceeds.

The printing and the plates of Mr. Carrington's book are of that irreproachable standard which one associates with the Clarendon Press. Messrs. Lovat Dickson's short volumes, too, are most attractively produced

considering their very modest price. One of the illustrations in Mr. Seton Lloyd's *Mesopotamia* deserves special mention, and that is the reproduction of the magnificent and little-known bronze head found by our Fellow Dr. Campbell Thompson below the Ishtar Temple at Nineveh.

L. P. K.

*The Roman Imperial Coinage.* Vol. iv, Part i, Pertinax to Geta. By HAROLD MATTINGLY and EDWARD A. SYDENHAM. 10 x 7. Pp. xviii + 406. London: Spink. 1936. 25s.

There is an increasing tendency among numismatists and archaeologists to substitute for references to Cohen or detailed coin-descriptions references to Mattingly and Sydenham's *Roman Imperial Coinage*—a proof of the excellence of the volumes which have appeared up to date. This, the first part of vol. iv, should increase the tendency still further.

In the first place, it covers a period of the Roman imperial coinage—from the accession of Pertinax to the death of Caracalla—which has hitherto been fraught with many problems. The results reached by modern scholars within recent years in their attempts to solve these problems are now for the first time brought together within the compass of a single volume. We may mention as particularly useful the identification of the obverse legends of Caracalla, a service which should put an end to the all too common mistake of assigning his coins to Elagabalus and vice versa; the determination of the chronological sequence of coins of Julia Domna, which are to be attributed to three distinct periods of issue, marked by differing obverse legends and portraits; and the discussion of the numbered imperial titles and of the *tribunicia potestas* of Severus. The dating of the imperial titles cannot be said to have been finally decided, but that of the *tribunicia potestas* has been handled with more success, the apparently unavoidable conclusion being that Severus at first reckoned his *tribunicia potestas* from the date of his accession in June, A.D. 193, but later from 1st January, A.D. 193. It is plausibly suggested that the occasion for the change was the self-adoption of Severus into the family of Marcus Aurelius. He would then represent himself as directly succeeding Commodus after the murder on 31st December, A.D. 192.

In the second place, the coinage of the period derives a special interest from its close connexion with contemporary history, and to this full justice is done in the various introductions. For example, the mint history of the beginning of the period is shown to reflect political events to a degree unparalleled since the Civil Wars of A.D. 68–9. Thus Pertinax and Didius Julianus, the nominees of the praetorian guard, struck at Rome. Pescennius Niger, proclaimed emperor by the Syrian legions, struck at Antioch, the capital of Syria. Severus, on the other hand, although proclaimed at Carnuntum, marched at once on Rome and issued his first coinage there. His campaigns against Niger led to the opening of at least three eastern mints, assigned by the authors of the present volume to Alexandria, Laodicea ad Mare, and, less certainly, Emesa. All who are familiar with the coins of Severus will agree with the authors in recognizing the work of at least three eastern mints, differing in style and form

of obverse legend, but many will hesitate to follow them in their choice of Alexandria and Emesa as the sites of two of them. After the defeat and death of Niger the eastern mints were closed, with the exception of Laodicea, which continued to strike as a branch of the imperial mint of Rome until about A.D. 202, doubtless in connexion with the Parthian campaigns. Meanwhile, in the west, Albinus struck at Rome as Caesar, and, after his break with Severus, at Lyons as Augustus until his death in A.D. 197.

The influence of contemporary events on the reverse types is no less clearly emphasized. Of particular interest are the type 'Securitas P. R.' of Didius Julianus, a type hitherto used only by Otho, also the nominee of the praetorian guard; the amusing battle of types waged by Severus and Niger, culminating in the 'Victoria Iusti Aug.' of Niger, capped by the 'Victoria Severi Avg.' of Severus; and the reverse of an as (?) of Caracalla of A.D. 209, showing a bridge with the legend **TRAIECTVS PONTIF TR P XII COS III**, which, it has been suggested, may refer to the building of a bridge over the Forth in connexion with the Caledonian campaigns of Severus.<sup>1</sup>

There is no denying that contemporary events exercised a considerable influence on the choice of the reverse types of the imperial coinage, but one cannot but suspect that at times more meaning has been read into them than they were originally intended to bear.

The compilation of the catalogue proper shows the same diligence and discrimination as in the previous volumes, the bibliography and indices are as full as one could wish, and the Addenda and Corrigenda show a welcome decrease. Very few additional misprints have been noted. The only two serious enough to mention occur on p. vii of the Preface, where the sentence beginning 'The dupondius is distinguished by radiate crown from the Aes with laurel wreath' surely requires the substitution of 'as' for 'Aes'; and on p. 77, where 'A.D. 213' should read 'A.D. 203'.

This is the first of the series to be printed in England, and the type is admirably clear. The plates, on the other hand, have been produced by a process much inferior to that of the other volumes. We understand but regret the considerations which dictated the change. In conclusion we should like to express the hope that the second part of vol. iv will quickly follow its predecessor and throw as welcome a light on the coinage between Caracalla and Valerian.

ANNE S. ROBERTSON.

*The Mediaeval Styles of the English Parish Church. A survey of their Development, Design and Features.* By F. E. HOWARD. 9 x 6½. Pp. xi + 100. London: Batsford. 1936. 12s. 6d.

By the death in 1934 of F. E. Howard at the early age of 45 the archaeological world has lost a striking and singular genius. But yet it is surely too much to say, as is claimed for him in the Preface by his friend and associate E. A. Greening Lamborn, that he was the only man living

<sup>1</sup> Oman in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1931, pp. 137 ff., and fig. 1. Mattingly and Sydenham have unfortunately misread the legend as **TRAIECTVS PONTIF TR P XI COS III**, thus dating the coin A.D. 208.

to compare with the late Sir William St. John Hope at the time of the latter's death. For we then had John Bilson, giant among architectural authorities, with Sir Harold Brakspear, A. Clapham, Sir Charles Peers, and Professor Hamilton Thompson. The second of these has already passed away, but the rest happily are still with us. Howard as an architect resident in Oxford first became known by a precocious work, an all but exhaustive account of the church screens of Oxfordshire, published in the *Archaeological Journal*, June 1910, but written when he was only about 19 years of age. From that time he soon became a recognized authority on medieval architecture, although his professional calls allowed him little enough leisure for writing. Indeed, he left behind a considerable portion of a projected work, on which he had been engaged for a number of years—a work on varieties of style in the English Parish Church, unfinished when he died. The present volume represents the first, or introductory, portion of the said work. Howard fortunately left it so nearly complete that it was almost ready for publication, and only needed a slight amount of editing to fit it to appear. This duty has now been fulfilled by Mr. E. A. Greening Lamborn. It should be mentioned that in his book Howard employs Rickman's terminology of Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, for although, as he admits, 'more knowledgeable persons may take exception to his employment of the old nick-names', the latter have been so long in use by this time that they have become generally understood. The claims of practical convenience therefore outweigh those of meticulous and scientific accuracy. The book contains twelve chapters in all, and between each of those devoted to the three styles above named is a chapter on the transitional phase from one to the other. The author shows a wonderful gift of penetration and of comment, terse to the point of epigram. 'Technical terms are intended to simplify a subject, not to confuse it', is one, and another is: 'We have overrated the pre-Conquest architectural progress of the Normans, and underrated that of the Saxons.' Howard suggests that for the common term 'long and short' work a more appropriate would be 'slab and block'.

'Norman represents the perfection of centuries of Romanesque building; Early English the first phase of the Gothic, and as such is experimental, immature.'

'The main characteristic of Norman work is the use of the arch built in concentric overhanging rings, and the design of the pier or jamb in recessed faces, with shafts to correspond with the compound arch it supports.'

Architecture continued to develop without a break until the Norman Conquest, when parish-church building was arrested for a time that 'all available labour might be devoted to the throwing up of huge earthworks of the motte and bailey type all over the country, for the subjugation of the native population to their new overlords from overseas. The castles were at first mere field-works, but as time went on many of them were consolidated by the building of permanent works in masonry, keeps, halls, and walls of enceinte. The erection of these alone may well have employed the native builders for many years.'



of obverse legend, but many will hesitate to follow them in their choice of Alexandria and Emesa as the sites of two of them. After the defeat and death of Niger the eastern mints were closed, with the exception of Laodicea, which continued to strike as a branch of the imperial mint of Rome until about A.D. 202, doubtless in connexion with the Parthian campaigns. Meanwhile, in the west, Albinus struck at Rome as Caesar, and, after his break with Severus, at Lyons as Augustus until his death in A.D. 197.

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There is no denying that contemporary events exercised a considerable influence on the choice of the reverse types of the imperial coinage, but one cannot but suspect that at times more meaning has been read into them than they were originally intended to bear.

The compilation of the catalogue proper shows the same diligence and discrimination as in the previous volumes, the bibliography and indices are as full as one could wish, and the Addenda and Corrigenda show a welcome decrease. Very few additional misprints have been noted. The only two serious enough to mention occur on p. vii of the Preface, where the sentence beginning 'The dupondius is distinguished by radiate crown from the Aes with laurel wreath' surely requires the substitution of 'as' for 'Aes'; and on p. 77, where 'A.D. 213' should read 'A.D. 203'.

This is the first of the series to be printed in England, and the type is admirably clear. The plates, on the other hand, have been produced by a process much inferior to that of the other volumes. We understand but regret the considerations which dictated the change. In conclusion we should like to express the hope that the second part of vol. iv will quickly follow its predecessor and throw as welcome a light on the coinage between Caracalla and Valerian.

ANNE S. ROBERTSON.

*The Mediaeval Styles of the English Parish Church. A survey of their Development, Design and Features.* By F. E. HOWARD. 9 x 6½. Pp. xi + 100. London: Batsford. 1936. 12s. 6d.

By the death in 1934 of F. E. Howard at the early age of 45 the archaeological world has lost a striking and singular genius. But yet it is surely too much to say, as is claimed for him in the Preface by his friend and associate E. A. Greening Lamborn, that he was the only man living

<sup>1</sup> Oman in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1931, pp. 137 ff., and fig. 1. Mattingly and Sydenham have unfortunately misread the legend as **TRAIECTVS PONTIF TR P XI COS III**, thus dating the coin A.D. 208.



to compare with the late Sir William St. John Hope at the time of the latter's death. For we then had John Bilson, giant among architectural authorities, with Sir Harold Brakspear, A. Clapham, Sir Charles Peers, and Professor Hamilton Thompson. The second of these has already passed away, but the rest happily are still with us. Howard as an architect resident in Oxford first became known by a precocious work, an all but exhaustive account of the church screens of Oxfordshire, published in the *Archaeological Journal*, June 1910, but written when he was only about 19 years of age. From that time he soon became a recognized authority on medieval architecture, although his professional calls allowed him little enough leisure for writing. Indeed, he left behind a considerable portion of a projected work, on which he had been engaged for a number of years—a work on varieties of style in the English Parish Church, unfinished when he died. The present volume represents the first, or introductory, portion of the said work. Howard fortunately left it so nearly complete that it was almost ready for publication, and only needed a slight amount of editing to fit it to appear. This duty has now been fulfilled by Mr. E. A. Greening Lamborn. It should be mentioned that in his book Howard employs Rickman's terminology of Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, for although, as he admits, 'more knowledgeable persons may take exception to his employment of the old nicknames', the latter have been so long in use by this time that they have become generally understood. The claims of practical convenience therefore outweigh those of meticulous and scientific accuracy. The book contains twelve chapters in all, and between each of those devoted to the three styles above named is a chapter on the transitional phase from one to the other. The author shows a wonderful gift of penetration and of comment, terse to the point of epigram. 'Technical terms are intended to simplify a subject, not to confuse it', is one, and another is: 'We have overrated the pre-Conquest architectural progress of the Normans, and underrated that of the Saxons.' Howard suggests that for the common term 'long and short' work a more appropriate would be 'slab and block'.

'Norman represents the perfection of centuries of Romanesque building; Early English the first phase of the Gothic, and as such is experimental, immature.'

'The main characteristic of Norman work is the use of the arch built in concentric overhanging rings, and the design of the pier or jamb in recessed faces, with shafts to correspond with the compound arch it supports.'

Architecture continued to develop without a break until the Norman Conquest, when parish-church building was arrested for a time that 'all available labour might be devoted to the throwing up of huge earthworks of the motte and bailey type all over the country, for the subjugation of the native population to their new overlords from overseas. The castles were at first mere field-works, but as time went on many of them were consolidated by the building of permanent works in masonry, keeps, halls, and walls of enceinte. The erection of these alone may well have employed the native builders for many years.'

'The view that Gothic architecture reached perfection very soon, and declined gradually for some three hundred years until it was put out of its misery, as it were, by the Renaissance of the sixteenth century is fast losing ground.'

Howard's obvious preference is for the latest and most fully developed phase of Gothic. 'Perpendicular architecture shows none of the austerity of monasticism, nor is it instinct with the pride of chivalry. It is more practical and commonsense; but this does not mean that it is dull.'

'To read the accounts of the Perpendicular tracery in the handbooks one would imagine that a window of the period was a monstrosity devoid of every grace.'

'It was left to the nineteenth century to sing the praises of the embryo at the expense of the developed organism, and to forget that the end crowns the work.'

'The truth is, of course, that Gothic was progressive to the last, and was never more alive and vigorous than when church building came to a sudden halt at the Reformation.'

The above quotations should serve to show, in his own lucid wording, Howard's point of view. How independent it was, and how entirely derived from his own first-hand observation and study, may be judged from the fact that from beginning to end he quotes no writers except the Venerable Bede, William of Malmesbury, Shakespeare, and Aubrey—no modern authorities whatever.

If one may name any defect in so admirable a work as this, it should perhaps be remarked that a very prominent feature of Early English building, viz. Purbeck marble shafting, with its bizarre magpie-like effect, is not mentioned; nor does a slight passing allusion do justice to the very large and important part which heraldry occupies in medieval—especially later medieval—architecture and ornament.

Two small textual errors may be pointed out. On p. 31 'Jumièges, St. Étienne and Caen only had groined vaults to the aisles': the reference obviously is to the Abbaye aux Hommes, St. Étienne at—not 'and'—Caen; and on p. 49 'Alme' should surely read 'Alne'.

The volume comprises a Glossary of Architectural Terms, and two Indexes—one topographical, arranged under the heads of counties, the other a General Index of names of places and matters.

The 140 half-tone illustrations are excellent, and beautifully printed, as is invariably the case with publications of the house of Batsford. In this instance, moreover, the photographs are new and hitherto unpublished.

A. V.

*Viking Settlers in Greenland and their descendants during five hundred years.*

By POUL NÖRLUND, Ph.D. 9½ x 7. Pp. 160. London: Cambridge University Press; København: G. E. C. Gads Forlag. 1936. 7s. 6d.

This is the most fascinating work on the subject which has been produced. It is almost impossible to put the book down until it is finished. The wonderful amount of historical detail and accuracy are both astonishing, as is also the style and the English in which it is written. We read first

the reasons for Erik the Red's outlawry, and how the rumours of Gunbjörn's Rocks tempted him to try his luck in the unknown land; how he and his companions took land and named it Greenland, the date being about 986; and how they settled in the fjords west of Cape Farewell, calling it the eastern settlement, in distinction to the western settlement which was formed later on by other settlers higher up the coast. This has led to much speculation as to the whereabouts of Eriks Land, which was—and indeed quite recently—believed to be on the east coast of Greenland hidden away behind the barrier of drift ice. Here then these tough old Northmen made their colony, with very little, one would imagine, to attract them: the icy sea before them, and the great ice-cap behind them. It was the sense of freedom so dear to the Northman's heart that caused others to follow Erik to his fastness: until it was reported that there were 280 farms, with a possible population of 3,000 inhabitants. The western settlement was some 180 miles away to the north, 'six days' rowing in a six-oared boat'. Here on Eriksfjord in the eastern settlement they had their scattered farms, their *Thingsteds*, and, when Christianity came—as soon it did—their churches and their 'cathedral'.

There were twelve parish churches in the eastern and four in the western settlement. The latter settlement was the first to suffer from the attacks of the Skroelings, and, being so far away from help, entirely disappeared. But the eastern flourished for a time, in spite of the hardness of the climate and the lack of wood and food. Gardar was the Bishop's residence, attached to quite a fair-sized church and churchyard. The church was dedicated to the patron saint of seafarers, St. Nicholas, and was built of sandstone blocks with dressings of klebber or soapstone, of which there was plenty.

The daily life of the settlers is told with saga-like directness; and the admirable illustrations reproduced from photographs are most helpful. The romantic discovery of the American continent by Erikson, Leif the Lucky, is only just touched upon, as that is a saga in itself.

The settlers did their best to trade with Iceland and Europe in cloth and walrus-ivory, but the royal monopoly enforced by the Norwegian kings, and later the absentee bishops, together with the papal levy for the crusades, were a heavy burden for the population. Gradually the ships came less and less often, until all mention of intercourse with Greenland dies away.

One of the most interesting chapters is on the Herjolfsness garments, the actual costumes worn by the peasantry in the thirteenth century throughout Europe, which are illustrated by photographs of the actual things found buried and preserved in the frozen earth of the churchyards. These are pathetic beyond everything even when seen in the National Museum at København. From these we can learn the actual construction of the fourteenth-century hood and liripipe.

And now we come to the last chapter in the life of the Old Norsk colony—the Skroelings, the little dark men who were supposed to be more than half troll. We read how they swooped down the coast from the frozen north; of the mistrust on both sides, and how the Northmen,

weakened by disease and lack of proper nourishment, with the glacial ice pressing down upon their fields and destroying the feed for their diminutive cattle, fell an easy prey to their light-armed and stealthily moving foes; until at last Jon Greenlander, in about 1500 or a little later, reports: 'There', upon an island, 'they found a dead man lying face downwards on the ground. On his head was a hood, well made, and otherwise clothes both of frieze cloth and of sealskin, near him was a sheath-knife, bent and much worn and eaten away: they took the knife with them as a keepsake.'

And that is the last scene in the tragedy of the Norsk colony in Greenland, so excellently told in this most interesting and all too short volume.

C. O. S.

*The Materials of Medieval Painting.* By DANIEL V. THOMPSON. 8½ × 5½.

Pp. 239. London: Allen & Unwin. 1936. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Thompson is a chemist with a special interest in art. He has edited Cennino's *Libro dell' Arte*, and has himself written on tempera and on manuscript illumination. He has made a long study of medieval receipt-books, and has tested their prescriptions by attempting, not always successfully, to put them into practice. He thus approaches synthetically the problems which Professor Laurie, with whom he has worked, attacks analytically. The result is a very interesting book, which has for the layman the attraction which some of us, in our early youth, found in Spon's *Workshop Receipts*. The chemistry of the book is not beyond the comprehension of the ordinary man, and in the more obscure cases Mr. Thompson is content to say that the precise action of the reagents used is uncertain, while indicating its general nature. He proceeds systematically from carriers and grounds, e.g. the wooden panel with its gesso surface, to media such as glair, size, or lime for wall-painting, and thence to pigments and metals. Mr. Thompson's observations on the effect of age, varnish, and the use of certain preservatives on the original bright tones of medieval colour, in particular the degradation of bright greens to dirty browns, will bring home to his readers the difference between the paintings as we see them and their original colouring. It is probably only in illuminated manuscripts that we get a true idea of the effect intended. There is also much of value to the student of words in the account given of the names of some of the colours, and one reader at least would be grateful for a separate treatise on that subject alone.

C. JOHNSON.

*The Map of the British Isles of 1546*, by EDWARD LYNAM. Portfolio containing 2 Sheets 18 × 20¾ in. and Memoir, pp. 7 + ii. Jenkintown, Penn., U.S.A.: The George H. Beans Library. 1934. \$2.50.

This map of 1546 is the earliest engraved map of the British Isles, and with Munster's map, which illustrated the 1540 edition of the *Geographia*, marks the real beginning of modern English cartography. It was made in unusual circumstances. Its author, to judge by a monogram on the map, was George Lily, a son of the famous classical gram-

marian, and an outlaw who lived in the household of the exiled Cardinal Pole at Venice. Like other Englishmen banished from home at that time, he found interest in geographical research, and particularly in the chart-making for which the Italians were traditionally famous, and his efforts were given the valuable and powerful support of the Holy See.

In his memoir Mr. Lynam considers fully the historical background of the map, and the extent to which Lily received patronage from the Church and help from English friends and correspondents. By reason of his duties as Curator of Maps at the British Museum, Mr. Lynam is enabled to deal in an authoritative way with difficult technical points, and he discusses, among other matters, the modified conical projection used by Lily and the relative length of his mile. He gives, too, a useful commentary on the topography of the map.

The map is excellently reproduced by a photostat, and indeed the whole publication is to be highly commended. It is hoped that this review, even at a late date, will result in its being better known.

R. F. JESSUP.

*With a Spade on Stane Street.* By S. E. WINBOLT.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xi + 240. London: Methuen. 1936. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Winbolt's latest book is a tour of the Stane Street from the East Gate at Chichester to the bridge at London. There have been good books about Stane Street before, but the author now offers new evidence for the local course of the road, some of which he himself has obtained by excavation. In particular his work has established the hitherto uncertain line of the road between Alfoldean and Roman Gate, and Grevatts Wood and Pulborough. The whole course is here set out on strips of 6-inch maps, each section being close to its relative text: this is a useful system, but a relief map in addition would have had obvious advantages in showing the dependence of the road on physical features.

Stane Street was, as Mr. Winbolt points out, more of a commercial highway than a military route, and it would have been an advantage again if he had extended the scope of his book to show why it was an important trade-route, and to describe the sort of commerce it carried. Similarly we could have wished that his introductory chapter had been fuller—but not of Latin—even though the book is primarily concerned 'to record facts'. The chapter describing the construction, layout, and reparation of the road is particularly good and makes interesting reading. From the fairly even distribution of early antiquities along its course, the author is in favour of a first-century date for the road, and with this few people would disagree, though the evidence cited and available is meagre.

R. F. JESSUP.

*The Ancient Bridges of Wales and Western England.* By E. JERVOISE.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. xii + 180. London: The Architectural Press. 1936. 6s. 6d.

With this, the fourth of a series of books designed as an inventory of the bridges of England and Wales, Mr. Jervoise completes a 'corpus'

of information which, from its inception, has employed him over a period of ten or more years. The object of the books has been to stimulate a public interest which will, to some degree at any rate, prevail against those who, sheltered by the careless plea of utility, would wish to replace a structure for no other reason than that it is of some antiquity, and, perhaps, because it is not built of reinforced concrete. It is not easy to decide whether or no the early neglect of bridges occasioned by the lack of responsible wardens has been more, or less, destructive than the devastating attentions of our latter-day 'improvers'. Inconsiderate destruction masquerading as Progress has been so widespread in recent years that it is a matter for regret that the compilation of the work has been so arduous as to render slow publication necessary.

This volume is uniform, save in a small matter of price, with the other three, and presents in a concise form what is practically all the information to be found in the historical records, and which at the best is almost invariably distressingly meagre. It is unfortunate that the scheme of publication precluded a map, the lack of which in this, as in the other volumes, is felt to be an ever present handicap. If, as is to be hoped, a one- or, at any rate, two-volume edition is subsequently possible, the provision of a map would very considerably enhance its value. Where so much is granted in so small a space it would appear graceless to complain still further of omissions, but it is impossible to avoid the desire to be certain in each case that the bridge mentioned is still in being, or if an old one has been replaced by modern work. Mr. Jervoise, realizing the difficulty of assigning a date to bridges concerning which there are no historical data, has exercised a praiseworthy discretion, but even so his opinions, founded on an examination of so great a number of examples, would, if he could be persuaded to venture so far, be of considerable interest.

The photographs are not convincing in some cases, and in others are so vague as to be misleading. It is unfortunate that the illustration of the magnificent Wye Bridge at Hereford should have to include the commercial structure at the northern end. But that is not the fault of the photograph!

G. E. C.



## Periodical Literature

*Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. 66, part 1 :—The craniology of Ireland, by G. M. Morant; The excavations of the Egyptian University in the prehistoric site at Maadi, near Cairo, by Mustapha Amer.

*Antiquity*, December 1936 :—Human progress, by O. G. S. Crawford; Mycenae, by A. J. B. Wace; Recent excavations at Avebury, by A. Keiller and S. Piggott; Eastern influence on carvings at St. Andrews and Nigg, Scotland, by C. Mowbray; Tepe Gawra, by M. E. L. Mallowan; Some Welsh houses, by I. C. Peate; Presely; Introduction of the rabbit into England; Primitive wheel-barrows; Burwell castle; A Roman boat; Archaeology on the Gold Coast; Protection against demons; Bassianae; Catern's grave.

*Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, 3rd ser., vol. 44, no. 1 :—A visit to St. Luke's of Phocis, by P. D. Whitting.

*Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, Winter 1936 :—The uniform of the 18th Hussars, 1815–21, by Capt. H. Oakes-Jones; The British infantry shako, by A. R. Cattley; The capture of Morosi's Mountain, 1879, by Major G. Tylden; English Militia regiments, 1757–1935: their badges and buttons, by Major H. G. Parkyn; Royal facings: London Militia, 1795; Light infantry clothing, 1771; Khaki and service dress; Scots in Swedish service; Gordon Highlander uniform; British graves in India; The origin of the designation 'Val' for the battle of Laffelt.

Spring 1937 :—Uniform of Light Companies, 11th, 13th and 25th Foot, c. 1783, by Rev. P. Sumner; British Forces in North America, 1774–81, by C. T. Atkinson; The badges of the Irish Free State army, by Capt. R. D. M. Cleaver; Uniform and equipment of the Royal Scots Greys, ii, 1752–99, by Rev. P. Sumner; 'The Kilmainham Papers', by Sir Henry McAnally; Charles Cathcart and the affair of Dunfermline, 1715; Badges of Rank: Dublin garrison c. 1772; Uniform of Artillery trains.

*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 3rd ser., vol. 1 :—An enquiry regarding the date of some old English horse-shoes, by R. W. Murray; St. Christopher in English medieval art and life, by J. Salmon; On the 'dragon' series of the Anglo-Saxon sceattas, by Col. N. T. Belaiew; Babylon of Egypt, by S. Toy; The development of barbaric ornament in Britain, by T. D. Kendrick; The study of English seals: illustrated chiefly from examples in the Public Record Office, by H. Jenkinson; Earthwork castles, by H. Braun; The Keep of Bungay castle, by H. Braun; Westminster Hall, by Ivy M. Cooper; The dance of death in painting and sculpture in the middle ages, by Ethel C. Williams.

*British Museum Quarterly*, vol. 11, no. 1 :—The Clare reliquary; The Rillaton gold cup; The Needwood Forest torc; St. Cuthbert's stole;



The F. Howard Paget collection of porcelain; A Delft pottery model of a sledge; The Evesham psalter; Greek coins; Rare English medals; A bronze head of Rameses II; A figure of Taurt; Minoan and Greek coins; A bronze statuette of Mercury.

*Annual of the British School at Athens*, no. 34 :—Fikellura pottery, by R. M. Cook; Lakonian vase-painting, by E. A. Lane.

*The Burlington Magazine*, November 1936 :—Three unknown miniatures ascribed to Jean Fouquet, by E. Greindl.

December 1936 :—The 'visionary' evangelists of the Reichenau school, by C. Tolnay; Hans Seyer, by J. Baum; Some eastern objects from the Hapsburg collections, by W. Born.

January 1937 :—Sir Charles Holmes: an appreciation; A datable pair of Chinese bronzes, by W. P. Yetts.

*The Connoisseur*, November 1936 :—The flags of Spain, by C. King; English furniture-making in the eighteenth century, by R. W. Symonds; The decoration of Scottish pistols, by I. Finlay.

December 1936 :—Armours of kings and captains: examples in the Neue Hofburg, Vienna, i, by W. Born; Early English oak tables, i, observations on the long table, by M. Adams-Acton; Yuletide drinking vessels, by C. A. Edings; Early Scottish spoons, by Commander G. E. P. How; Exhibition of heraldic art at Birmingham, by C. R. Beard.

January 1937 :—Armours of kings and captains, ii, by W. Born; A link with Ralph Sheldon and the tapestry maps, by F. S. Eden; Early New York Tankards, by E. Wenham; Legends of aerial flight in art, i, the East, by N. H. Hodgson; Glass-making in Spain, by W. Goldschmidt.

*Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, vol. 22, part 2 :—Notes on some small Egyptian figures of cats, by N. Langton; The Bremner-Rhind papyrus, i, by R. O. Faulkner; Glazed ware in India, Egypt and Mesopotamia, by A. Lucas; A magical ostrakon, by A. W. Shorter; New light on the Ramasside tomb-robberies, by J. Capart, A. H. Gardiner, and B. van de Walle; Summary report on the excavations at Tell El-'Amarnah, 1935-6, by J. D. S. Pendlebury; Preliminary report of the Oxford University excavations at Kawa, 1935-6, by L. P. Kirwan.

*The Geographical Journal*, vol. 88, no. 5 :—The archaeological history of Lake Ostrovo, West Macedonia, by Margaret Hasluck.

*Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. 56, part 2 :—Tal Atchana, by Sir Leonard Woolley; Some notes on the Tal Atchana pottery, by Sir Arthur Evans; Archaeology in Greece, 1935-6, by H. Megaw; Greek influence in the Adriatic Sea before the fourth century B.C., by R. L. Beaumont; Red-figure cups with incised and stamped decoration, by A. D. Ure; Archaeological discoveries in Sicily and Magna Graecia, by U. Zanotti-Bianco; Hellenistic and Sigillata wares in the Near East, by J. H. Iliffe; Greek vases in the Otago museum, by A. D. Trendall; The Hermes of Praxiteles, by H. W. Law; Aphrodite Ourania at Hierapolis in Phrygia, by W. H. Buckler.

*History*, December 1936 :—The last hundred years of historical geography, by J. N. L. Baker; Isabella, the she-wolf of France, by

Prof. Hilda Johnstone; The Reformation parliament as a matrimonial agency and its national effects, by A. F. Pollard; The Domesday Survey, by Prof. D. Douglas.

*The English Historical Review*, January 1937:—The judicial conflict over tithes, by Miss N. Adams; Richard of Elmsfield as constable of Bordeaux, 1318–20, by Miss E. Pole Stuart and Prof. Hilda Johnstone; Richard II's last Parliament, by H. G. Richardson; The two interpretations of the Four Points, December 1854, by G. B. Henderson; A new charter of Henry II to Battle Abbey, by V. H. Galbraith; A draft of the Statute of York, by G. L. Haskins; Some unpublished letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Miss S. L. England; Notes of a noble lord, 29 January to 12 February 1688/9, by A. Simpson; Church registers as sources for the history of rural communities, by H. Münter; The General Election of 1761 at Ayr, by W. L. Burn; Recent bibliography of Trebizond, by W. Miller.

*Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, November 1936:—The Anglo-American Congress of Historians.

*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 4th ser., vol. 19:—Reflections on the medieval State: Presidential Address by Prof. F. M. Powicke; English learning in the late twelfth century, by R. W. Hunt; The nature and use of the Westminster Abbey muniments, by L. E. Tanner; The King's secretary in the fifteenth century, by Miss J. Otway-Ruthven; English students at Padua, 1460–75, by Miss R. J. Mitchell; Some proposed legislation of Henry VIII, by Prof. T. F. T. Plucknett; The Holles family, by A. C. Wood; Parliamentary elections and electioneering in 1685, by Prof. R. H. George.

*Iraq*, vol. 3, part 2:—An archaeological tour in the ancient Persis, by Sir Aurel Stein.

*The Library*, new ser., vol. 17, no. 3:—Some illustrations of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, by F. M. Harrison; Additions to *Title-Page Borders 1485–1640*, by F. S. Ferguson; The price of books in medieval England, by H. E. Bell; Bibliographical problems in Dekker's *Magnificent Entertainment*, by F. T. Bowers; The editions of the 'Overburian' characters, by W. J. Paylor; Edward Buckler (1610–1706), poet and preacher, by W. H. Buckler; A census of William Blake's *Poetical Sketches*, 1783, by Margaret R. Lowery.

*Man*, January 1937:—On the fossil human skulls recently discovered in Java, and *Pithecanthropus erectus*, by Prof. Eugène Dubois; Two circular ornaments from France, by H. Field.

*The Mariner's Mirror*, vol. 23, no. 1:—The Admiralty, by Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray; Bringing round the *Royal Charles*, by Vice-Admiral Sir Henry K. Kitson; British corvettes of 1875: the *Volage*, *Active*, and *Rover*, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; Thurot in Shetland, by R. S. Bruce; The currachs of Ireland, by J. Hornell; The *Sirius*: the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, by T. Sheppard; Who invented the compass? by H. Winter; Egyptian shipping of about 1500 B.C.; Danish drawings of fifteenth-century ships.

*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 5th ser., vol. 9, part 8:—William

Heroun, knight, Lord Say; Pedigrees and heraldic notes from the collections of Gregory King; The wives of Sir John Le Strange, 1st Lord Strange of Knokyn; Baptism of Charles I; Herefordshire pedigrees; Bunting Wills; Pedigree of Finch; Administrations of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

*Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. 7, part 3:—The professional costume of lawyers illustrated chiefly by monumental brasses, by L. Edwards; Bibliographical note, by R. Griffin; The brasses in the Temple church, London, by P. W. Kerr; Lord Edward Bruce's heart brass, by Rev. R. W. M. Lewis; A recently discovered brass at Pitstone, Bucks., by V. J. B. Torr; Recovery of a portion of the John Borrell brass at Broxbourne, Herts., by H. C. Andrews; The Kington brass restored at Goring-by-Sea, by J. I. C. Boger; The Chamberlaine tomb at East Harling, Norfolk, by W. B. Slegg; A palimpsest brass in St. Giles's cathedral, Edinburgh, by R. H. Pearson; The Fitz Geoffrey brass in Sandon church, Herts., by H. C. Andrews.

*Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society*, 1935-6:—Fresh light on the route taken by export porcelains from China to India and the Near East during the Ming period, by M. S. Collis; A Ming bowl at Bologna, by Sir John Horne; Notes on a visit to Hanchow, by R. L. Hobson; About T'Ang and Ta Ts'in, by H. C. Gallois; The Nien Hao and period identification, by E. Bluett.

*Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, January 1937:—The modern geography of Palestine, by Lt.-Col. F. J. Salmon; The chronology of Palestinian epigraphy, by T. H. Gaster; The Tabgha mosaics; The trephined skulls from Lachish, by Rev. J. W. Jack; The troglodytes of Gezer, by G. E. Wright.

*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, new ser., vol. 2, part 2:—Problems of the borderland of archaeology and geology in Britain, by Prof. P. G. H. Boswell; Mesolithic flints from the submerged forest at West Hartlepool, by C. T. Trechmann; A note on the zoogeographical history of north-western Europe, by P. Ulliot; Archaeology of the submerged land-surface of the Essex coast, by S. Hazzledine Warren, S. Piggott, J. G. D. Clark, M. C. Burkitt, and H. and M. E. Godwin; Notes on excavations in England, the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales during 1936, by J. G. D. Clark, H. G. Leask, E. E. Evans, V. G. Childe, and W. F. Grimes; Handley Hill, Dorset, a neolithic bowl and the date of the entrenchment; A beaker from the Skipsea peat, Yorkshire; Holkham camp, Norfolk; Scottish tracked stones and their significance; Single-faced palstaves in Portugal and in Ireland; Early man in Nidderdale, Yorkshire; The earthen circles near Highworth, Wilts.

*Syro-Egypt*, no. 1:—Anthedon (Zuwayid); The prehistoric constitution of Egypt; New tools in archaeology.

*Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. 40, no. 2:—The fourteenth-century painted ceiling at St. Helen's church, Abingdon, by A. E. Preston; The navigation of the Thames and Kennet, 1600-1750, by T. S. Willan; The ancient earthworks of North Berkshire, by G. W. B. Huntingford; Coats of arms in Berkshire churches, by P. S. Spokes; A noted case of

witchcraft at North Moreton, Berks., in the early seventeenth century, by C. L. Ewen.

*Transactions of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society*, vol. 5, part 6:—The Protestation returns for Huntingdonshire, by G. Proby; Enclosures at Ely, Downham, and Littleport, by W. M. Palmer; A medieval chapel at Salome Lodge, Leighton, Huntingdonshire, by J. R. Garrood; Finds at St. Neots; Burials at Godmanchester.

*Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, vol. 24, part 3:—The Plen an gwary or Cornish playing place, by R. M. Nance; Some remarks on the Giants' Hedge, by C. K. C. Andrew; The Christian origins of Camborne, by Canon G. H. Doble; A fifteenth-century portable altar, by W. J. Stephens.

*Friends of Canterbury Cathedral: tenth annual report*:—Canterbury Cathedral cloister bosses, by E. W. Tristram; Notes on the mortuary roll of John Hotham, bishop of Ely, by W. P. Blore; John Peckham, the Franciscan archbishop; A royal pageant, by Mary A. S. Hickmore; Queen Elizabeth, consort of Edward IV; Roof bosses in the cathedral bearing coats of arms, by C. J. P. Cave.

*Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, vol. 68:—Report on ancient monuments; Report on barrows; Report on Devonshire folklore; Report on early history; Report on the parliamentary representation of Devon; A stone celt from North Devon; Prehistoric mace-head from Honiton; Midden and pottery at St. Budeaux; Report of the place-name section; Early owners of Bradley manor, by J. J. Alexander; Early owners of Torbryan manor, by J. J. Alexander; The Buckfast abbey bells, by Dom J. Stephan; Newton St. Cyres and Norton, by Frances Rose-Troup; Devonshire calendar customs, by R. P. Chope; The Huguenots in Exeter, by Col. R. Pickard; Plymouth silver, by E. G. S. Saunders; Archaeological notes from the valley of the Lyd, by J. Cowling and R. H. Worth; Okehampton turnpikes, by E. P. Burd; The bell of the lighthouse on Plymouth breakwater, by J. J. Beckerlegge; Parochiales Bridfordii, a Devonshire village in olden times, from the MS. of the Rev. R. P. Carrington, edited by the late Rev. E. H. Gotto and H. Tapley-Soper; Westward from Dorchester, by T. J. Joce; An early fireplace at Membland Hall, by G. W. Copeland; Axminster notes, ii, by Major W. H. Wilkin; Surnames of Devon, by C. Spiegelhalter; Devon toll-houses, by Lilian Sheldon.

*Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, vol. 57:—Maiden Castle, second interim report, by R. E. M. Wheeler; The Muckleford Treasure Trove, by D. F. Allen; Calendar of Dorset deeds, by V. L. Oliver and W. M. Walker; Saxon charters of Dorset, by G. B. Grundy; Coins from Jordan Hill Roman temple, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil.

*The Essex Review*, January 1937:—Early Essex clergy, by P. H. Reaney; The book of the foundation of Walden abbey, ii; The Apparitor in Essex, as seen in archdeaconry records, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Felsted school; Colchester people pardoned in 1509–10; Harlow in the Middle Ages, by Rev. J. L. Fisher.

*Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. 87:—The oversands route between Lancaster and Ulverston, by E. C. Woods; The ancient chapel of Toxteth park and Toxteth school, by L. Hall; Some notes on the family of Osbaldeston, by Rev. W. W. Longford; Neston church in the eighteenth century, by Canon W. Bidlake; The charter and horn of the master-forester of Wirral, by R. Stewart-Brown; Liverpool Delft ship-bowls, by P. Nelson; A Lancashire document of 1651, by F. H. Cheetham; Some early headmasters at Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby, by Rev. C. F. Russell; Equestrian aquamaniles, by P. Nelson; A history of the old parish of Bidston, Cheshire, by the late J. Brownbill.

*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool*, vol. 23, nos. 3-4:—Jericho: city and necropolis, by J. Garstang, I. Ben-Dor, and C. M. Fitzgerald; Further excavations at Maiden Castle, Bickerton, 1935, by W. J. Varley; The axes from Maikop and Caucasian metallurgy, by V. Gordon Childe.

*London Topographical Record*, vol. 17:—Nicholas Gibson and his free school at Ratcliff, by Sir William Foster; The University site, Bloomsbury, by Eliza Jeffries Davis and others; Philip Norman 1842-1931, by W. H. Godfrey and Eliza Jeffries Davis.

*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 4th ser., vol. 7, no. 8:—A sculptured stone from Jarrow, by J. D. Rose; 'The Head of the Side', by J. Oxberry; Roman antefix from Lanchester, by J. A. C. Deas; Monumental inscriptions of St. Hilda's churchyard, South Shields, by H. T. Giles.

*Oxoniensia*, vol. 1:—Round barrows and ring ditches in Berks. and Oxon., by E. T. Leeds; The Roman villa at Ditchley, Oxon., by C. A. R. Radford; A late Roman coin-hoard from Kiddington, Oxon., by C. H. V. Sutherland; Two Romano-British potters' fields near Oxford, by D. B. Harden; St. Frideswide and her times, by F. M. Stenton; The Hundred outside the north gate of Oxford, by Miss H. M. Cam; The churches of Bix, by E. A. Greening Lamborn; College muniments: a preliminary note, by W. A. Pantin; A second Elizabethan mural painting at no. 3 Cornmarket, by E. T. Leeds; The royal visit to Oxford in 1636, by A. J. Taylor; Archbishop Laud and the University collection of coins, by J. G. Milne; A contemporary map of the defences of Oxford in 1644, by R. T. Lattey, E. J. S. Parsons, and I. G. Philip; Francis Wise, by S. Gibson; Old houses in Oxford; Excavations; The Oxford city ditch; A sixteenth-century fireplace; Old houses on the site of the Bodleian extension; Medieval tiles found at Adderbury; Thirteenth-century wall-paintings in Kelmscott church.

*Staffordshire Record Society* (formerly *The William Salt Society*), 1936:—The Gnosall Records, 1679 to 1837: Poor Law administration, by S. A. Cutlack; Hearth Tax for Lichfield, by P. Laithwaite; The battle of Hopton Heath, by S. A. H. Burne; Coats of arms from the parish church of Stoke-on-Trent, St. Peter ad Vincula, by P. W. L. Adams; Sir David Ap Kenric and Ashley church, by W. F. Carter and Sir George H. Kenrick; Rowley Regis rent roll, by the late J. T. Horner and G. P. Mander.

*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. 44 :—Racing in Surrey, by the Earl of Onslow ; A mesolithic site at Farnham, by W. F. Rankine ; The Pilgrims' Way and its supposed pilgrim use, by W. Hooper ; A Romano-Celtic temple at Titsey and the Roman road, by J. Graham ; Medieval games and gaderyngs at Kingston-upon-Thames, by W. E. St. Laurence Finny ; A palaeolithic ovate from Abinger Hammer ; Archaeological survey of Farnham ; Ancient British coin ; Roman coins from Cobham ; Stane Street in Redlands Wood, Holmwood ; Stane Street, further excavations at Ewell ; Stane Street found in Woodcote Park ; A Roman site at Ewhurst ; The old barn, Shackleford ; Roman Leet at Wotton ; The Eashing burials ; Romano-British finds from Gomshall ; John Stevyn's chantry at Frimley.

*Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 77 :—Swanborough manor house, by W. H. Godfrey ; On Sussex flint arrowheads, by Eliot Curwen ; The London-Croydon-Portslade Roman road, by I. D. Margary ; Excavations in Whitehawk camp, Brighton, 1935, by E. C. Curwen ; A diocesan visitation of 1553, by W. D. Peckham ; Medieval pottery, tiles, and kilns found at Rye, by L. A. Vidler ; The Hæselersc charter of 1018, by G. Ward ; Sussex monumental brasses, by Mrs. Davidson-Houston ; Excavation of a Celtic village on the Ladies' Golf Course, The Dyke, Brighton, 1935, by G. P. Burstow and A. E. Wilson ; An early British agricultural village site on Highdole Hill, near Telscombe, by G. A. Holleyman ; 'Shepherd's Garden', Arundel park, a pre-Roman and Romano-British settlement, by E. J. F. Hearne ; An Early Iron Age camp in Piper's Copse, Kirdford, by S. E. Winbolt ; An early Norman castle site in north Sussex, by H. Braun ; Sussex deeds at Althorp, by L. F. Salzman.

*Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. 6, no. 4 :—The Custumal of Winchelsea, by W. M. Homan ; The Baliol family in Sussex, Normandy, and Scotland, by L. E. Field ; The thirteenth-century will of Henry, vicar of Ringmer, by W. H. Godfrey ; Sussex entries in London Registers, by W. H. Challen ; The lost parishes of Cudlow and Islesham, by W. D. Peckham ; Recent presentations to the Society's Museum, Lewes, by E. Curwen ; Some field-names and place-names in the parishes of Littlehampton, Poling, and Angmering, by F. Hearne ; Sussex church plans : xxxviii, SS. Peter and Paul, West Wittering ; West Wittering, Erneley tombs, by W. H. Godfrey.

*The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, December 1936 :—The tomb of Lord Walter Hungerford, K.G., in Salisbury cathedral, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher ; The monument of Robert, Lord Hungerford, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher ; An enclosure on Boscombe Down East, by J. F. S. Stone ; Pond barrows, by G. M. Young ; Ornamental impressed bricks at Bodorgan House, Ramsbury, by Vice-Admiral E. Hyde-Parker ; Lord Halifax and the Malmesbury election of 1701 ; Notes on Bury Wood camp, Colerne, by A. S. Mellor ; The Portway at Newton Tony, by R. P. Wright ; Liddington, by J. L. Osborn ; Notes on the Courts Leet and Baron in Amesbury, by G. W. G. Hughes ; The Amesbury Watch bill in Salisbury museum ; Inglesham church wall-paintings ; An earthen circle at Stratton St. Margarets ; Stonehenge, human meetings of ancient



origin; Malmesbury abbey, roof restoration plans; Machine-breaking riots at Pythouse farm, Tisbury; A painted wooden mace-stand at Salisbury; Polished axe of greenish-brown stone; Straw-plaiting industry in Wiltshire; The Roman villa at Netheravon; Cloud-bursts and earth-works; The Mere alabaster tablet; Early tobacco-pipe maker; Overton and Fyfield field-names; Bells preserved at Devizes fire-station; Marlborough castle; The end of the Courts Leet and Baron of the manor of Sherston.

*Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society*, part 63:—Some Llandinat vicars, by J. F. Jones; The Cwmgwili manuscripts; Anne Vaughan, duchess of Bolton; William Davies of Dryslwyn; Will of Morgan Owen, bishop of Llandaff, 1645, by G. Eyre Evans; Diary of a journey into Wales, 1789, by G. Eyre Evans; Carmarthen borough election, 1831; Conwil Cayo, 1401–1518, by G. Eyre Evans; Llangunnor Register, 1678–1726; Talley abbey church, 1728; Llangunnor parish, 1796–7; Smallbrook, bishop of St. Davids and his notary public and surrogate, by G. Eyre Evans; Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, list of deeds and documents (1609–1825) deposited in the National Library of Wales.

*Society of Friends of Dunblane cathedral*, vol. 2, part 3:—Sheriff Barclay's map of Dunblane; Church life in the time of St. Blane, by Rev. J. Hutchison Cockburn; The Coldstream papers.

*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. 43, sec. C, nos. 7 and 8:—On two short cist interments found at Ballybrew, co. Wicklow, by C. P. Martin, L. Price, and G. F. Mitchell; Two sermons by bishop Berkeley, by A. A. Luce.

*Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. 66, part 2:—Hanging bowls, by Françoise Henry; The castle and manor of Nenagh, by D. F. Gleeson and H. G. Leask; St. Molaise's house at Devenish, Lough Erne, and its sculptured stones, by Lady Dorothy Lowry-Cory; Norman antiquities of Clonmel Burgh, by P. Lyons; Some place-names in Omagh no. 2 dispensary district in the parish of Termon McGuirk, co. Tyrone, by G. Gillespie; A co. Galway Sheela-na-gig; Sheela-na-gig, Bunratty castle, co. Clare; Coin find of Elizabeth.

\* *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*, vol. 6, no. 2:—El Hamme: discovery of stone seats, by N. Makhoul; The church of the Nativity: the plan of the Constantinian church, by E. T. Richmond; The church of the Nativity: the alterations carried out by Justinian, by E. T. Richmond; An early Byzantine synagogue near Tell es Sultân, by D. C. Baramki; The shekels of the first revolt of the Jews, by Sir George Hill; Evliya Tshalebi's travels in Palestine, iv, translated by St. H. Stephan and annotated by L. A. Mayer.

*American Journal of Archaeology*, vol. 40, no. 4:—The conclusion of the 1936 campaign in the Athenian Agora, by T. Shear; Eleusiniaka, by G. E. Mylonas; Festivals of Rhodes, by Irene R. Arnold; A preliminary study of late Italian sigillata, by H. Comfort; Ostraca from Sbeitah, by H. C. Youtie; Inscriptions from Athens, by J. H. Oliver; Excavations at Corinth, 1935–6, by C. H. Morgan; An oriental basilica in Rome:



S. Giovanni a Porta Latina, by R. Krautheimer; The deification of Homer by Archelaos, by G. W. Elderkin; A faience rhyton from Abydos in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, by Grace W. Nelson; A new Lebes Gamikos with a possible representation of Apollo and Daphne, by D. M. Robinson; A bronze statuette from Delphi, by Edith H. Dohan; News items from Athens, by Elizabeth P. Blegen; News items from Egypt, by Caroline R. Williams.

*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 76, no. 5:—The excavation of Antioch-on-the-Orontes, by C. R. Morey; Shakespeare's seventeenth-century editors, by M. W. Black.

*The Art Bulletin*, vol. 18, no. 3:—João Frederico Ludovice, an eighteenth-century architect in Portugal, by R. C. Smith, jr.; A revised chronology of Gandhāra sculpture, by B. Rowland, jr.; A bust of a prelate in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, by S. A. Collisen; Scaenographia, by A. M. G. Little.

*Old-time New England*, vol. 27, no. 3:—The steamer J. T. Morse, her history and adventures, by J. Allen, jr.; An historical prospect of Harvard College, by C. E. Walton; William Claggett of Newport, Rhode Island, clockmaker.

*Speculum*, vol. 11, no. 4:—Placing the Middle Ages, by H. O. Taylor; The so-called 'Greenfield' *La Lumière as Lais* and *Apocalypse*, by D. D. Egbert; Statuti in the post-Glossators, by S. E. Thorne; The date of Henry I's charter to London, by J. S. P. Tatlock; Documents on the history of Brittany in the time of St. Louis, by S. Painter; *Renart le Nouvel*, date and successive editions, by J. G. Roberts; The earliest medieval churches of Kiev, by S. H. Cross and K. J. Conant; Ruins of tombs of the Latin kings on the Haram in Jerusalem, by J. Strzygowski; Gerbert 'obscurus loco natus', by O. G. Darlington.

*Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Commission royale d'histoire*, vol. 100:—Guillaume de la Marck, seigneur de Lummen, 1542–78, by E. Poncelet; The oath of fidelity taken by the Estates of Flanders to Philip II of Spain, by H. Van Houtte; A criticism of the administration of Alexander Farnese in the Low Countries by Don Juan de Idiaquez, secretary of state to Philip II, 1592, by L. Van der Essen; Letters and political documents of Érarde de la Marck, prince-bishop of Liège, from 1507 to 1536, by E. Faron; Memorandum concerning the organization of the army of the Belgian United Provinces by General Dumouriez, 22 July 1790, by C. Terlinden; Charter and Statutes of Yvois-Carignan, 1213–1539, by J. Vannérus; Articles submitted to Charles V by his chancellor Gattinara concerning the office of the chancery in 1528, by H. Vander Linden; A document relative to the controversy on the right of asylum, by M. Huisman; The end of the Investiture struggle at Liège, 1106–22, by E. de Moreau.

*Bulletin des Musées royaux, Bruxelles*, 3rd ser., vol. 8, no. 5:—The Mercator Gallery, by H. Lavachery; Mesopotamian antiquities, by L. Speleers; A Mosan plaque, by Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Altena; A relic of the old Brussels theatre, by L. Crick.

*Revue Bénédictine*, vol. 48, nos. 3–4:—An unpublished alphabetical

psalm of St. Fulgentius against the Arian Vandals, by C. Lambot; The florilegium of St. Gatien, ii, by A. Wilmart; The prayer book of St. Jean Gualbert, by A. Wilmart; The historical origins of the manuscript collections of the letters of St. Anselm, by Fr. Schmitt; Further textual evidence for the first recension of the *de Concordia* of St. Anselm, by Fr. Schmitt; The pontifical of Apameus and other liturgical texts communicated to Dom Martène by Jean Deslions, by M. Andrieu; A composition on the return of spring in a St. Victor manuscript, by A. Wilmart; Bibliography of Benedictine history, iv, by P. Schmitz.

*Analecta Bollandiana*, vol. 54 (1936), fasc. 3 and 4:—H. Delehay reviews recent contributions to the hagiography of Rome and Africa in the publications of the Pontifical Institute of Christian Archaeology, Wilpert's work on the Christian sarcophagi, Silvagni's Christian Inscriptions, of which the second volume has just appeared, and the first volume of Frey's Corpus of Jewish inscriptions. B. de Gaiffier describes the Martyrology and Legendary of the Carthusian Hermann Greven of Cologne (d. 1477) with separate index of saints. A Coptic life of St. John of Lycopotes or Siout in Egypt, and its relation to the Historia Lausiaca, by P. Peeters.

*Przegląd Archeologiczny*, vol. 5, nos. 2-3:—A fortified village of the first Iron Age at Biskupin, by J. Kostrzewski; A turbarry with remains of a fortified village of the Lusatian culture at Biskupin, by B. Jarón; Human and animal remains from Biskupin, by E. Lubicz Niezabitowski; Mesolithic discoveries in Czechoslovakia, by J. Skutl; The oldest socketed celts of the Lusatian culture, by J. Kostrzewski; The protohistoric cemetery at Samborzec, by J. Bartys; Horn horse-bits from Biskupin, by W. Hensel; Prehistoric antiquities from Goszyce, by J. Bartys; A cremation burial of the Roman period at Linówiec, by T. Wieczorowski; Roman tombs found in the cemetery of the Lusatian culture at Zalew, by J. Fitzke; Prehistoric investigations in the arrondissements of Kosciierzyna and Kartuzy, Pomerania, by J. Delekta; Tardenoisian implements from the site at Ciotki, by W. Kasinski.

*Sitzungsberichte der gelehrten estnischen Gesellschaft*, 1934:—Peko, by M. J. Eisen; Notes, by W. Anderson; Excavations in the ruined abbey of Pirita, by A. Tuulse; A new find of coins of the eleventh century, by R. Vasmer; Preliminary observations on the finds from Kunda, by R. Indreko; The disputes between the Stiernhielm family and the town of Tartu, by E. Tender.

*L'Anthropologie*, tome 46, nos. 5-6 (décembre 1936):—Prof. Vallois finds in the Natufian skeletons from Palestine a closer resemblance to the Mugem type than to any other mesolithic finds in Europe. The Abbé Philippe continues his report on Fort-Harrouard (a fortified plateau in Eure-et-Loir), with photographic plates of the objects discovered. Geologists will find a reference to the Monastir and other Mediterranean terraces on p. 642, followed by details of fossil voles and lemmings, important as indicating cold periods. The fifth new femur attributed to *Pithecanthropus erectus* is noticed on p. 644; and Prof. Menghin's paper on the origin of Bronze Age gold vessels in Germany is reviewed on p. 656.

There is new material concerning prehistoric Algiers on pp. 659-62; and an industry resembling that of Le Campigny has been found by M. Reygasse in the lower palaeolithic levels of South Constantine.

*Revue Archéologique*, juillet-sept. 1936:—The Apollo *Μαγείπιος* of Cyprus, by S. Besques; The identification of the temples at Selinonte, by C. Picard; Silver goblet from Lyons, by P. Wuilleumier; Irish manuscripts painted at St. Gall and Reichenau, by G. L. Micheli; Crete and the East in the time of Hammurabi, by P. Demargne.

*Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française*, tome 33, no. 10 (octobre 1936):—The Society proposes to appoint a permanent committee for the nomenclature of all prehistoric industries; and Dr. Stephen-Chauvet maintains that there never were any coups-de-poing, massues à main, or haches à main, all having been hafted and thus in need of new descriptions. An old caravan route from the Gulf of Tripoli may account for swords of Hallstatt type and a bronze mask of La Tène type on the Ivory Coast (p. 538). Twelve species of mammals from the rock-shelter known as Puits de Ronze (Orgnac, Ardèche) are described by Dr. Gaillard; and Abbé Nouel illustrates late Aurignac finds from Hault-le-Roc (Montigny-sur-Loing, Seine-et-Marne). Prof. Hélène Danthine has a note on prehistoric sling-stones found near Aubel, province of Liège; M. Lacaille discusses an implement made of a re-chipped neolithic celt; and M. Conil describes an iron weight for a Roman pilum, apparently on the digging-stick principle. More documentary evidence on early prehistoric research in the Somme valley is recorded by M. Aufrère, who refers to the discoveries of Laurent Traullé.

No. 11 (novembre 1936).—M. Desmaisons mentions several Carib axes found near Paris, which must have been imported with guano and thus distributed in the Île-de-France (p. 603). M. Aufrère reports on the arrangement of the Boucher de Perthes collections in the Abbeville Museum; and M. Desmaisons contributes documents on the Grotte du Trilobite (Arcy-sur-Cure, Yonne). The re-chipping of implements is again under discussion (p. 611), also the polishing of implements before the production of the finest flaking (cf. *L'Anthropologie*, xxxii, 4). M. Peyrony has some fresh observations on the cultures of Aurignac and Périgord, with tables of the leading types; M. Wernert refers to geological features in the palaeolithic of Achenheim, Bas-Rhin, but the illustrations are deficient in clearness. In discussing the date of spirals in the rock-sculptures of North Africa, M. Vaufray adds some flint implements; and remarks that representations of the horse or chariot cannot be earlier than B.C. 1500, and no local naturalistic carving precedes the neolithic culture of Capsian tradition.

*Les Monuments historiques de la France*, vol. 1, fasc. 5:—Recent repairs to the spire of Notre-Dame, Paris, by E. Munet; Percier and the abbey of Saint-Denis, by G. Huard; The Historical Monuments department in 1836, by P. Verdier; The erection of a museum of materials, by A. Grenier and P. Deschamps.

Vol. 1, fasc. 6:—Excavations of the Roman fascine bridges at Breuille-Sec, by R. Lantier; The episcopal palace of the Cardinals de Rohan

at Strasbourg, by R. Davis; Percier and the abbey of Saint-Denis, by G. Huard; Exhibition of religious art at Versailles, by H. Lemoine.

*Bulletin de la Société archéologique de la Corrèze*, vol. 58, nos. 2-4:—The marriage of Marmontel, by J. Nouaillac; The ornamental salamanders on the Hôtel de Labenche at the Tours des Échevins at Brive, by L. de Nussac; Antoine, Jean Casimir, Étienne and Jean Calmine de Baluze, by R. Rohmer; The protohistory of the communes of Chartrier-Ferrière and Saint-Cernin de Larche, by J. F. Pérol; Letter to the duchess of Bouillon, 1643, by Dr. de Ribier; Vitrified walls in the Corrèze, by L. de Nussac; Archaeological discoveries at Yssandon, by H. Delsol.

*Hespéris*, tome 22, fasc. 1:—Notes on the speaking of Arabic by the Jews of Fez, by L. Brunot; The God of the Abādites and of the Barg-wāta, by G. Marcy; Two letters on Abādite theology, by I. S. Allouche; A so-called Moroccan 'chanson populaire', by G. S. Colin; Documents dealing with the campaigns of Moulay el Hassan, by A. Roux; The deciphering of 'Tifinagh' inscriptions, by G. Marcy.

Tome 23, fasc. 2:—Southern Morocco in the fifteenth century in the Portuguese chronicles, by R. Ricard; Moroccan bibliography, 1932-3, by C. Funck-Brentano and M. Bousser.

*Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*, fasc. 297:—Encroachments of the municipal justice of Saint-Omer on that of the Official, by J. de Pas; Origin of the word 'escobart'; A faience manufactory at Saint-Omer at the beginning of the eighteenth century; The preconization of Louis Alphonse de Valbelle to the bishopric of Saint-Omer, by Abbé G. Coolen; Truces observed at Saint-Omer and its neighbourhood in the exercise of justice, by J. de Pas.

*Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, tome 43:—Romanesque and Gothic Caen, its abbeys and castle, by E. Lambert; The dolmen called La Loge aux Sarrazins at Saint-Germain de Tallevende, by E. Hue; Extracts from the acts of the chapter of Bayeux, fourteenth-eighteenth centuries, by Canon Le Mâle; The Caen engraver Michel Lasne, by E. Gombeaux; J. B. Descamps, 1715-91, by A. Rostand; A fragment of a register of the Officialty of Cerisy (1474-86), by P. Le Cacheux; The library of the abbey of Val-Richer, by Abbé Simon; Shield of arms at no. 3 rue des Jacobins, Caen, by G. Huard; Bronze axes found at Blainville-sur-Orne, by E. Hue; The church and manors of Saint-Gatien des Bois, by Abbé Leclerc; Nicholas Le Vavasseur, organist of Caen in the seventeenth century, by Abbé Alix; Coins of the Norman princes of Italy, by General Langlois; Coup-de-poing from Feugnerolles-sur-Orne, and a Gaulish coin from Nacqueville, by A. Bigot; The castle of Falaise in 1590, by R. N. Sauvage; Burials at Saint-Sépulchre at Caen, by Dr. Gosselin; Polishers at Potigny, by Dr. Gosselin and Dr. Doranlo; The introduction of the bean into Normandy, by Dr. Gidon.

*Germania*, Jahrgang 20, Heft 4:—Dwelling-houses of the Rössen culture at Goldberg, Württemberg, by G. Bersu; An Italian bronze palette of the late Hallstatt period from Lorsch, by K. Willvonseder;

The Hallstatt burial at Sirnau near Esslingen, by O. Paret; The Roman bronze statuette from Klein Fullen in the Münster museum, by H. Schoppa; New finds of Roman sculpture from Hesse, by F. Behn; Two Roman bronze buckets from Neuburg on the Danube, by J. Werner; Old Bavarian settlements of the Reihengräber finds, by P. Reinecke; A shell from a cave in the Jura, by P. Reinecke; A coin of Trajan from Bad Driburg, by P. J. Maringer; A Merovingian buckle from Köln, by T. D. Kendrick.

Jahrgang 21, Heft 1:—Two new St. Acheul implements from the northern Harz, by E. Becksmann; Pit-dwellings of the ribbon-ware period at Geleen, Holland, by F. C. Bursch; A bell-beaker settlement and early Bronze Age barrows at Nähermemmingen, by E. Frickhinger; Two hoards of Urnfield date in Bavarian Swabia, by F. Holste; An Urnfield-date burial at Ziegelsdorf, by R. Eckes; A middle La Tène burial at Auingen, by O. Paret; A new long house at Zugmanteldorf, by W. Schleiermacher; A Germanic head from Potzneusiedl, by R. Noll; Finds of legionary inscriptions in the Palatinate, by F. Sprater; Discovery of a fifth-century brooch at Schwellin, by H. Zeiss; Late Merovingian brooches from the Rhineland, by L. Hussong; A late Imperial potsherd from a cave in the Jura, by P. Reinecke; A Merovingian stirrup brooch from Seeburg, by J. Werner.

*Mannus*, 1936, Heft 2:—The search for the origin of the Nordic race takes Dr. Hülle back to the palaeolithic period, the Vistula and Würm glaciations being identified in a tabular statement on p. 151. The embossed bronze armlet from Roga bei Friedland (there are twelve Friedlands) is studied by Dr. Agde in connexion with Bronze Age razors; and Dr. Knorr contributes a long article on scrap-silver hoards in Germany, with details of ornamental pieces: an armlet on p. 180 is very like that from Wendover in the British Museum. The late palaeolithic deposits in the Kleine Scheuer Cave (Rosenstein, Swabian Alb) are described and figured by Dr. Maier; and Dr. Beninger has an article on fifth-century finds in Vienna, including buckles and swords. The obscure inscription on the bracteate brooch from Mölsheim, Rhenish Hesse, is discussed by Dr. Koch, and an enlarged illustration provided.

1936, Heft 3 is mainly concerned with the classification and nomenclature of early German cultures from 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1000, and existing systems are reviewed by Prof. Matthis; and related to this inquiry is Dr. Agde's article on the earlier culture of Saxony and Thuringia, with drawings and photographs of neolithic pottery. Among recent finds are some decorated pottery and various stone implements, also the remains of a boat with a decided keel; it had evidently been used as a dwelling by sea-faring people.

*Nachrichten aus Niedersachsens Urgeschichte*, Heft 10:—The barrow cemetery at Logabirum, by H. Schroller; A cemetery of the megalithic period in Himmelpforte, by A. Cassau; The tree-trunk coffin from Beckdorf, by A. Cassau; Exploration of a barrow cemetery at Oldendorf, by G. Körner; The determination by pollen analysis of a wooden causeway on Diepholz Moor, by K. Pfaffenberg.

*Oldenburger Jahrbuch*, Band 40:—The Wüstenland, by H. Munderloh; The re-erection of the 'Quatmannshof' in the Museum at Cloppenburg, by H. Ottenjaun; Oldenburg genealogical investigations, by R. Tantzen; The confiscation of church property in Delmenhorst, by K. Sichart; Nikolaus Wyntgis, master of the Jever mint, 1614–22, by G. Müller; Oldenburg field names, by H. Osterloh; A tumulus with 'stab and drag' pottery at Steinkimme, by K. Michaelsen; An early Bronze Age barrow at Molberg, by K. Michaelsen; The 'Dankstede' stone house, by H. Schütte, D. Siemers, and R. Birth.

*Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden*, vol. 17:—The statue group of Mertitep, by W. D. van Wijngaarden; A limestone figure of a woman grinding corn, by W. D. van Wijngaarden; An urnfield at Vlodrop, by F. C. Bursch; The ditches of the camp of the 10th legion at Nijmegen, by J. H. Holwerda; The settlement at Naaldwijk, by J. H. Holwerda; An urnfield at Kneegsel, by W. C. Braat; Remains of the Roman period at Hout and Holt-Blerik, by W. C. Braat; Bronze Age barrows in Holland, by F. C. Bursch.

*Archaeologia Hungarica*, 16 and 17:—*Studia Levedica*: archaeological contributions to the history of ancient Hungary in the ninth century, by A. Zakharow and W. Arendt; The older Hungarian Stone Age, by J. Hillebrand.

*Archaeologiai Értetstő*, Band 48:—Excavations at Ur, by Sir Leonard Woolley; A Bronze Age settlement in Hatran, by F. Tompa; The antefixes in the collection of terra cottas in the Museum, by Z. Oroszlán; The Dionysiac procession on Hungarian Roman monuments, i, by S. Paulovics; Roman bronze statuettes from Óbuda, by G. Erdélyi; Hungarian woodwork, by A. Kampis; The Roman Catholic parish church at Belényes, by J. Biró; Unknown eighteenth-century architectural drawings, by A. Zádor; Portrait studies in the National Museum at Athens, by A. Hekler; Zoomorphic bronze attachments on Romano-Celtic vehicles, by A. Alföldi; Eger cathedral in the twelfth century, by J. Csemegi; The history of Hungarian wood-carving, by M. Aggházy.

Band 49:—The Dionysiac procession on Hungarian Roman monuments, ii, by S. Paulovics; The Aquincum depot of Lezoux terra sigillata, by G. Juhász; Finds in the vaults of the reformed church at Csenger, by J. Höllrigl; Excavations at Ságvár in 1932 and 1935, by S. Gallus; Trial excavations at Tállya, by S. Gallus; The trade, culture, and migration routes in Siebenbürgen, ii, by M. v. Roska; The early Stone Age bone harpoons in the Museum at Székesfehérvár, by A. Marosi; The cemetery at Nagytétény, by S. Gallus; A Roman stone dedicated to Neptune at Sopron, by A. Csatkai; Excavations at Óbuda, by S. Garády; The artistic activity of the Pauline Order in the eighteenth century, by M. Aggházy.

*Rendiconti della R. Accademia Naz. dei Lincei*, 6th ser., vol. 11 (1935), fasc. 11, 12:—In the passage of Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* xxxiv. 56, about the Herakles of Polyclitus at Rome: *Herculem qui Romae, hagertera arma sumentem*, S. Ferri proposes to emend: in *excetram* (i.e. the hydra: see Servius *de Aen.* vi. 287) *arma sumentem*, and compares the Herakles



holding the Hydra at Würzburg. Translation of Ibn Abdun's treatise (in Arabic) on the government of Seville at the beginning of the twelfth century, by F. Gabrieli. Obituary notice and bibliography of Paoli Orsi (1859-1936).

*Notizie degli Scavi*, 6th Ser., vol. 11 (1936), fasc. 10-12 :—Discovery of the sepulchral chamber of the tumulus of Vaccareccia ('Monte Tondo') near Veii, with pottery of the second half of the seventh century B.C., and other tombs made in the foot of the mound, by E. Stefani, who also describes two Roman tombs (opus quadratum and reticulatum) in the Isola Farnese. Find of Roman coins near Otricoli (silver and one gold), ranging from the second century B.C. to Domitian, some of which are of interest and rarity, by S. L. Cesano. Greek tombs at Matera (Apulia) with pottery of the end of the fifth century B.C., and others at Ferrandina (near Matera) with figured vases and pottery of various dates, by E. Bracco. Rock-tombs with prehistoric pottery at Boccadifalco near Palermo, by J. Bovio-Marconi.

*Bullettino Comunale di Roma*, Anno 62 (1934):—The statue in the Terme Museum of a veiled woman, who has been described as a Roman lady of the end of the Republic, is really a Muse, derived from a Hellenistic type of the end of the second or beginning of the first century B.C., by G. Battaglia. A summary of the current identifications of the members of the imperial family in the reliefs of the Ara Pacis Augustae, by G. Monaco. Two columbaria (Via Taranto) with paintings, one of about the middle of the first century A.D., the other of the age of Hadrian, containing also a votive relief of a boy described (in Greek) as *theos* and *hero*, by M. Pallottino. Remains of a portico of the Forum Holitorium, revealed by clearances round the Capitol, and shown by architectural details to belong to the last decade of the first century B.C., by G. De Angelis D'Ossat, who also contributes an article on the site of the Lupercal. K. Lehmann-Hartleben discusses the artistic and symbolical aspects of the Arch of Titus, and suggests that it was originally intended for a sepulchral monument, or even the tomb of the emperor. The Saepta Julia and Porticus Aemilia in the Forma Urbis of Severus, by G. Gatti. A Greek metrical epitaph from the cemetery of the Via Ostiensis relating to three emigrants from Termessos in Lycia, and illustrating Juvenal's complaint (Sat. iii. 69) about Eastern adventurers in Rome, by G. Patriarca. Summary of discoveries and literature for Rome and Latium in 1934. Obituary notices of C. Ricci and G. B. Giovenale. In the *Bullettino del Museo dell' Impero Romano*, vol. v (1934), P. Marconi describes the Roman remains in the island of Lâgosta, off the coast of Dalmatia, especially at Porto San Pietro, where there are the foundations of an Early Christian Church (fifth century). Part of a sarcophagus-cover at Pozzuoli showing part of a circus procession, with men carrying the image of a deity in a quadriga, perhaps referring to games given by the deceased, and an altar with emblems of an Imperial flamen, by P. Mingazzini. P. Sestieri believes that the rock-cut church of S. Maria del Parto near Sutri was originally a temple of Mithras, whose cult was evidently popular in Southern Etruria. A Roman portrait head



of the time of Augustus from Megara Hyblaea (now in Syracuse Museum), by P. E. Arias.

*Bullettino Comunale*, Anno 63 (1935):—The subsoil of the Roman Fora as revealed by excavations along the new Via dell' Impero, with remains of *Elephas antiquus* and other fossil quadrupeds, by G. De Angelis D'Ossat. Fragments of a Calendar, Fasti of Consuls and Censors, and list of Vicomagistri (time of Augustus), found in the Marmorata, by G. Mancini. Fragmentary sarcophagus relief (Museo Mussolini) of a battle with barbarians (end of second century A.D.), by V. Campelli. The Temple of Ceres and the office of the Annona in Rome, by D. Van Berchem. E. Staedler argues that the so-called Crucifix graffito of the Palatine is a votive design by some one connected with the Circus Maximus to a deity with a horse's head. Marble fragments of sculpture discovered of late on the slopes of the Capitoline hill, by G. Monaco. The type of Apollo holding a cithara by Timarchides (second century B.C.), by G. Becatti. The suburban villas on the hills near Lanuvium, by A. Galieti. The *Bullettino del Museo dell' Impero Romano*, vol. vi (1935) contains articles on a bronze statue of Septimius Severus in the Museum at Nicosia (Cyprus), by D. Levi; Roman expansion in Illyria, by A. Gitti; a class of small cippi and sarcophagi from southern Asia Minor, by A. L. Pietrograndi; the architecture of the Baptistry of Fréjus, by G. De Angelis D'Ossat; the sacred treasure of Crete under the Empire, by M. Guarducci; the temple of the Dioscuri at Naples and its transformation into the church of S. Paolo, by L. B. Brea.

*Fornvännen*, 1936, häfte 5, contains a well-illustrated article by Nils Åberg on the spread of Gothic culture in central Europe and Scandinavia, as indicated by the brooch with deep foot-plate and its derivatives. The stream was diverted southwards by the Huns. The rich Jakuszowice find is illustrated and discussed, and a plump type of buckle dated by association early in the fifth century. A runic charm against spectres is figured and interpreted by Hugo Jungner, who ascribes it to the first half of the twelfth century. A tympanum and font from Botilsäters church, Värmland, are figured, and a portrait of good bishop Bengt identified in the carving. A Viking sword in Moscow museum was found south of Lake Ladoga.

Häfte 6. Late fifteenth-century carvings of Bernt Nolke are illustrated by Johnny Roosval from Köping church, Öland; and some new Bronze Age graves in north-east Småland are described by Harold Hansson. Hans Zeiss writes on the date of grave no. 14 at Tuna in Alsike, Uppland, and points out its importance for Vendel chronology, preferring a later date in the seventh century than that proposed by Arne. There is an obituary notice of Dr. Henri-Martin (died 9th June 1936), with portrait and view of his house in Le Peyrat. A paddle found near Gemla in Småland cannot be precisely dated even by pollen analysis of its surroundings.

*Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund: Årsberättelse, 1935-6*:—A new manuscript of the *Vita Caesarii Arelensis*, by S. Cavallin; The Alexander romance of Julius Valerius, by B. Axelsson;

The parchment magic disc and the game of taroe, by S. Agrell; Discussion of the Ara Pacis, by K. Hanell; Scanian pottery of the megalithic period and the continental European Stone Age, by J. E. Forssander; Scanian medieval and Renaissance seals, by C. F. af Ugglas; An Iron Age settlement at Uppåkras by B. M. Vifot; A Scanian village church with two carved tympana, by M. Rydbeck.

*Upplands Fornminnesförenings Tidskrift*, vol. 45, part 2:—Spoils from the Polish war of Gustavus Adolphus preserved in a church at Uppland, by I. Wiltke-Lindqvist; Prehistoric forts as defence works, by G. Posse.

*Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde*, Neue Folge, Band 38:—A Roman settlement at Lenzburg, by P. Ammann-Feer and C. Simonett; The early architecture of the church and monastery of St. Alban, Basle, by C. H. Baer; Schaafhausen goldsmiths of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by M. Bendel; Swiss painted glass in English collections, by P. Boesch; I·H·S and the 'interpretatio rustica', by R. Forrer; The symbolism of the Gobelins 'Mystischer Garten Mariae' in the Swiss museum, by R. Frauenhelder; Swiss architecture of the early middle ages, by J. Gantner; Lava stone industry, by E. A. Gessler; The prehistoric settlement near the gas-works at Basel, by W. Mohler and O. Schlaginhaufen; Excavations in the crypt of Disentis, by P. I. Müller; Hans Peter Staffelbach, goldsmith, by D. F. Rittmeyer; Francesco Antonio Bustelli, by L. Simona; Excavations of the Pro Vindonissa Society in 1934 and 1935, by C. Simonett; The Via Mala in 1655/65, by S. Stelling-Michand; A woodcut portrait of Conrad Gessner by Grosshans Thomann, by F. Thöne; Holbein and Leonardo, by D. Wild.

*Basler Zeitschrift*, vol. 35:—History of the Historical and Antiquarian Society of Basle, 1836-1936, by E. His; The beginnings of academic studies in Basle, by P. Roth; Excavations at Augst in 1935, by H. Lauer-Belart.

*Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums*, vol. 15:—The history of the settlement of Canton Bern, 13, by O. Tschumi; The excavations in the Schnurenloch at Oberwil, by D. and A. Andrist and W. Flückiger; The Romano-Celtic excavations at the Euze peninsula, Bern, by O. Tschumi; Roman pottery mould from the Euze peninsula, by O. Tschumi; Miscellaneous excavations, by O. Tschumi; The spearhead from Joressant, by O. Tschumi; The ruined castle at Oberwangen, by O. Tschumi.

*Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, vol. 36, part 1:—A graffito at Thebes, by M. Avi-Yonah; Plan of Karnak, by H. Chevrier; A pious foundation in Nubia, by H. Gautier; Report on the work carried out in 1935-6 in the cemetery at Memphis, by G. Jéquier; The excavations at Saqqara, by J. P. Lauer; Notes on protective work at Saqqara, by J. P. Lauer; The wood of the third dynasty ply-wood coffin from Saqqara, by A. Lucas; Hard-stone vases found in the step pyramid, by R. Macnamallah; Gold objects of the Imperial period in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo, by P. Perdrizet; An unpublished tomb of the sixth dynasty at Akhmim, by J. Vandier; An unpublished Coptic fragment of the life of Christ, by A. Zikri.

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- \*The Travels of Peter Mundy in Europe and Asia, 1608-1667. Edited by the late Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Temple and Lavinia Mary Anstey. Vol. v.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xxvii + 226. Hakluyt Society, 2nd series, no. lxxvii. London: 1936.
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- \*Hunter's Pedigrees. A continuation of *Familiae minorum gentium diligenter Josephi Hunter, Sheffieldiensis, S.A.S.* Transcribed and edited by J. W. Walker, O.B.E., F.S.A.  $10 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. x + 200. Harleian Society, vol. lxxxviii. London: 1936.
- \*Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton's Life by William Stukeley, M.D., F.R.S., 1752, being some account of his family and chiefly of the junior part of his life. Edited by A. Hastings White, consulting librarian to the Royal Society.  $8 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xvii + 86. London: Taylor & Francis, 1936.

- \*London's old buildings and where to find them. Written and illustrated by Jessie D. Wright.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ . Pp. 224. London: Allen & Unwin, 1936. 7s. 6d.
- \*Carlisle House, Carlisle Street, Soho, London.  $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 31. London: British Board of Film Censors. n.d. [1936]
- \*Diocesis Cantuariensis Registrum Roberti Winchelsea pars sexta.  $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 545-672. Canterbury and York Society, 1936.
- \*Government of Northern Ireland. Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records for the year 1935.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ . Pp. 102. Belfast: Stationery Office, 1936. 2s.

#### Indian Archaeology.

- \*Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1933.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. iv + 116. Madras: Government Press, 1936. Rs. 4.6.
- \*University of Mysore. Annual report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the year 1933.  $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xi + 321. Bangalore: Government Press, 1936.
- \*The coinage and metrology of the Sultans of Dehli. Incorporating a catalogue of the author's cabinet now in the Dehli museum. By H. Nelson Wright.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xx + 432. Published for the Government of India. Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1936. 45s.

#### Linguistics.

- \*The secret languages of Ireland with special reference to the origin and nature of the Shelta language, partly based upon Collections and Manuscripts of the late John Sampson, Litt.D. By R. A. Stewart Macalister, Litt.D., LL.D.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. x + 284. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1937. 16s.

#### Manuscripts.

- \*Les Principaux Manuscrits à peintures conservés dans l'ancienne bibliothèque impériale publique de Saint-Petersbourg. Par Comte A. de Laborde. Première partie.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xii + 90, with 40 plates. Paris: La Société française de reproductions de manuscrits à peintures, 1936.

#### Migration Period.

- \*International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences. Second Session, Oslo, 1936. The Migration style of Ornament in Norway; with a catalogue of the exhibition of Norwegian Jewellery from the Migration period. By Bjørn Hougen.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 43, with 34 plates. Oslo: 1936.

#### Monastic.

- \*Répertoire topo-bibliographique des abbayes et prieurés. Par dom L. H. Cottineau, O.S.B. Fasc. 5.  $11 \times 9$ . Columns 1281-1600. Macon: Protat, 1936.

#### Prehistoric Archaeology.

- \*Contributions to the Archaeology of the Manchester region. By J. Wilfrid Jackson, D.Sc.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 110-119. Reprint *North Western Naturalist*, June, 1936.
- \*Excavations at Ballintoy Caves, co. Antrim: third report. By J. Wilfrid Jackson, D.Sc.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ . Pp. 31-42. Reprint *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, March 1936.
- \*Une Sépulture d'un roi barbare en Europe orientale. Par L. A. Matzoulevitch. In Russian, with a summary in French.  $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 131. Moscow-Leningrad: Les Éditions de l'État, 1934.
- \*The Dawn of the Human Mind. A study of palaeolithic man. By R. R. Schmidt, translated by R. A. S. Macalister.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xxix + 256. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1936. 12s. 6d.
- \*Les Gravures rupestres des bords du lac Onéga et de la Mer Blanche. Par W. J. Raudonikas. Première partie. Les gravures rupestres du lac Onéga suivi d'une étude de B. F. Zemljakov. Les stations néolithiques du rivage oriental du lac Onéga. In Russian, with a French summary.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ . Pp. iv + 205, with 82 plates. Moscow-Leningrad: L'Académie des Sciences de l'U.R.S.S., 1936.

**Roman Archaeology.**

- \*The Foundations of Roman Italy. By Joshua Whatmough.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xx + 420. London: Methuen, 1937. 25s.

**Science.**

- \*Natural Science in England at the end of the twelfth century. By Sir Stephen Gaselee.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 21. Reprint *Proc. R. Institution*, 1936.

**Textiles.**

- \*Internationaler Kongress für vor- und frühgeschichtliche Wissenschaften. 2. Session, Oslo 1936. Nordische Textilkunst von der spätrömischen Zeit an bis zum Mittelalter. Von T. Kielland.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . not paged. Oslo: 1936.



## *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*

*Thursday, 5th November 1936.* Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. G. M. G. Woodgate was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. Alexander Keiller, F.S.A., read a paper on recent work at Avebury.

*Thursday, 12th November 1936.* Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. G. A. Humphreys was admitted a Fellow.

Dr. Philip Nelson, F.S.A., read a paper on an eleventh-century box-wood casket.

Dr. R. T. Gunther read a paper on Queen Elizabeth's astrolabe.

Mr. George Gabb read a paper on an astrological astrolabe once belonging to Queen Elizabeth.

*Thursday, 19th November 1936.* Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. J. G. Noppen, F.S.A., read a paper on the Retable in Westminster Abbey.

*Thursday, 26th November 1936.* Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Sidney Toy, F.S.A., read a paper on the Town and Castle of Conway.

*Thursday, 3rd December 1936.* Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, F.S.A., read a paper on Some medieval buildings in Malta.

Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A., read a paper on the pectoral cross of St. Cuthbert, which was exhibited by the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

*Thursday, 10th December 1936.* Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The President announced that H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden had intended to be present at the meeting to be admitted a Royal Fellow, but had been prevented from doing so. He had, however, signed the Admission Book and hoped to be present at a meeting on a future occasion.

Mr. F. Cottrill read a paper on Recent excavations at Pevensey Castle.

*Thursday, 17th December 1936.* Sir Fredric Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The President read a letter from the Keeper of the Privy Purse saying that he had been commanded by the King to state that His Majesty was pleased to intimate to those societies which had recently been granted patronage by King Edward VIII that they might continue to show the Sovereign as their Patron during the present reign.

Dr. Tancred Borenius, F.S.A., read a paper on Medieval paintings from Castle Acre Priory (p. 115).

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., read some Notes on English Alabaster Carvings (p. 181).

*Thursday, 14th January 1937.* Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The Duke of Rutland, F.S.A., and Dr. Tancred Borenius, F.S.A., exhibited three Walsingham lead ampullae.

The following were elected Fellows:—Rev. Christopher Woodforde, Mr. Ernest John Woolley, Mr. William Wyndham, Prof. William Rees, Mr. Ralph Stawell Dutton, Mr. Edward John Hildyard, Rev. Arthur Adams, Mr. Arthur Bertram Campling, Mr. Charles Kingsley Adams, Mr. William Jones Varley, Sir Robert Vaughan Gower, and Miss Kathleen Mary Kenyon.

*Thursday, 21st January, 1937.* Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Earl of Harewood, K.G., for his gift of a catalogue of the pictures and drawings at Harewood House, by Dr. Tancred Borenius.

Mrs. R. W. Hooley exhibited a Jutish ornament in the Winchester Museum (p. 199).

Mr. R. H. C. Finch read a paper on Old St. Paul's.

*Thursday, 28th January 1937.* Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Prof. W. Rees, Mr. R. S. Dutton, Miss Kenyon, Mr. I. A. Richmond, and Mr. E. J. Hildyard.

On the nomination of the President the following were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1936:—Mr. P. D. Griffiths, Mr. A. Gardner, Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, and Mr. C. T. Clay.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., and Mr. I. A. Richmond, F.S.A., read a paper on The British portion of the Ravenna geographer.

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